A Miall
18 Bouverie Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 884.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1862. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. / STAMPED ..... 6d.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The ANNUAL CONFERENCE will (D.V.) be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, OCTOBER 14, 15, and 16. For particulars see "Nonconformist" of October 1.

Programmes may be had on application at the Office, 7, Adam-street, Strand.

BRITISH SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL AMONG the JEWS, No. 1, CRESCENT-PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, E.C.

The Committee earnestly solicit the liberal assistance of the friends of Israel for the support of Missions, which have been blessed of God very extensively, but which, without special aid at the present moment, must be restricted, and in some cases abandoned. The Treasurer, Sir Culling Eardley, has promised to give 10*l.* for every 100*l.* up to 1,000*l.* contributed in response to this appeal.

J. HAMILTON, D.D.,
J. STOUGHTON,
W. M. BUNTING,
} Hon. Secs.

By whom Donations will be thankfully received, and also at the Office, No. 1, Crescent-place, Blackfriars, by Mr. GEORGE YONGE, Resident Secretary.

A FANCY BAZAAR, under the Patronage

of Mr. Sheriff Cockerell, W. Williams, Esq., M.P., F. Doulton, Esq., M.P., will be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, October 14, 15, and 16, 1862, in the BRITISH SCHOOL, OLD KENT-ROAD (near Oakley-terrace), in AID of the NEW SCHOOL and CLASS-ROOMS in connexion with MARLBOROUGH CHAPEL.

Admission, First and Second Days, 1*s.*; Third Day, 6*d.* Children, half-price. Doors open at One o'clock.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED CONGREGATIONALISTS IN THE COTTON DISTRICT.

Rev. Thomas Adkin, Glossop.	Rev. Andrew Reed, Preston.
Rev. A. Clark, Stockport.	Rev. J. G. Rogers, Ashton.
Rev. W. H. Davison, Bolton.	Mr. W. Armitage, Manchester.
Rev. James Gwyther, Manchester.	Mr. R. Kelsall, Rochdale.
	C. Potter, Esq., Manchester.
Rev. J. B. Lister, Blackburn.	Mr. N. B. Sutcliffe, Ashton.

TREASURER—Mr. Henry Lee, Mosley-street, Manchester.

SECRETARIES.

Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham. | Rev. William Roaf, Wigan.

It is requested that all Contributions be sent to the Financial Secretary, Rev. R. M. Davies.

SECOND APPLICATION.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

ELECTION, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

The GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS are earnestly requested to forward their Proxies to Messrs. Farmer and Gorbell, Nos. 92 and 93, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, on behalf of GEORGE WASHINGTON LEWIS, No. 76 on the List. A case worthy of your kind consideration.

LECTURES on CHEMISTRY.—

Schools and Institutions may have Lectures on Chemistry, illustrated with numerous experiments, delivered on moderate terms, by applying, post paid, to "Chemicus," at Mr. Tweedie's, 337, Strand, W.C.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Charles

Miller, General Draper, Grantham, is in IMMEDIATE WANT of a well-educated YOUTH, about Fifteen years old, as an APPRENTICE. A Premium required.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, as ASSISTANT, a YOUNG MAN to CONDUCT the RETAIL PROVISION DEPARTMENT, Must have a good knowledge of the business.

Apply, Alfred Barling, Farnham.

TO IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—A

SENIOR and a JUNIOR OUTDOOR ASSISTANT WANTED. References must be of first order. Strict inquiry will be made, and a preference given to Nonconformists.

Apply to B. Pidduck, Southport, Lancashire.

TO HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.—WANTED,

by an experienced MAN in the above trades, a SHARE in, or the MANAGEMENT of, a CONCERN, with a View to Partnership. In case of illness or advance of years of the Proprietor the Advertiser would prove of great advantage, having a complete knowledge of the markets.

Apply, V. E. F., care of J. and R. Morley, 18, Wood-street, E.C.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN preparing

for College, a SITUATION as CLERK, where hours of business are short.

Address, X. Y. Z., Mr. W. Orme, No. 1, Dudley-street, Wolverhampton.

PRECENTOR.—An experienced PRECENTOR desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT.

Address, C. P., 3, Hall-street, City-road, E.C.

CRESCENT CHAPEL DAY SCHOOLS,

LIVERPOOL.—The SITUATION of HEAD MASTER of the BOYS' SCHOOL will be VACANT after Christmas next, and the Committee are now prepared to receive Applications and Testimonials from Candidates. Salary to be in some measure dependent on the school fees, but a minimum is guaranteed of 145*l.* per annum, which is to include the salary of an Assistant Teacher. A member of the Independent body preferred.

Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the Secretary, Crescent Chapel Day Schools, William Henry-street, Liverpool, on or before November 1, 1862.

A DESIRABLE HOME is offered to ONE

or TWO GENTLEMEN, engaged during the day, in the house of a private family of the highest respectability, residing in one of the northern suburbs of London. References exchanged.

Address, L. L., Barton's Library, Holloway-road, N.

WANTED, a MASTER of decided piety,

for a Village Congregational School, composed of Boys and Girls.

Address, Mr. Tice, Sopley, Ringwood.

SCHOLASTIC.—FOR SALE, upon low

Terms, in consequence of Vendor's approaching marriage, a very flourishing DISSENTING LADIES' SCHOOL, situated in a favourite and healthy locality. Possession at Christmas, with immediate Introduction if desired.

Apply to Mair and Co., Educational Agents, 34, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, in a PROVINCIAL SCHOOL,

an ENGLISH TEACHER. He must be a good Penman and Arithmetician, and familiar with the Classical and Commercial routine of Middle-Class Schools. Unexceptional References as to Character and particular Qualifications as a Teacher required.

Apply to Mr. E. W. Simmons, M.R.C.P., Wycliffe House, Buckingham, stating Age, References, &c.

A Young Man anxious to pursue advanced Studies would have an opportunity of doing so on advantageous terms.

An ARTICLED PUPIL WANTED on liberal terms.

PROSPECTUS.

MIDLAND COUNTIES DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established under the Joint Stock Companies Amendment Act of 1856, which limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his Shares.

Capital, £20,000, in 4,000 Shares of £5 each.

£1 Payable on Allotment, and Three Months' Notice of all Further Calls.

DIRECTORS.

T. W. Shaw, Esq., Dunstal-hill, Wolverhampton, Chairman, (Chairman of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company).
Thomas Bantock, Esq., Wolverhampton,
George Bidlake, Esq., Wolverhampton.
Rev. J. P. Carey, Wolverhampton.
J. Cooksey, Esq., Westbromwich.
Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., Birmingham.
S. Dickinson, Esq., Wolverhampton.
Mr. W. M. Fuller, Wolverhampton.
E. T. Holden, Esq., Walsall.
Rev. T. G. Horton, Wolverhampton.
S. S. Mander, Esq., Wolverhampton.
Rev. J. P. Palmer, Wolverhampton.
E. D. Shaw, Esq., Wolverhampton.
S. Stevens, Esq., Walsall.
Rev. J. Whewell, Westbromwich.
With power to add to their number.

TREASURER.

E. D. Shaw, Esq., Wolverhampton.

BANKERS,

Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company.

OFFICE.

15, Claremont-terrace, Waterloo-road, Wolverhampton.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Corser and Fowler, Wolverhampton.

SECRETARY.

Rev. D. L. Matheson, B.A., Wolverhampton.

It has been resolved by a number of Gentlemen resident in South Staffordshire to establish, under the Limited Liability Act, a School with the above title, in the immediate neighbourhood of Wolverhampton.

The object of the proposed School is to furnish, on moderate terms, a sound and liberal education, both classical and commercial, in connexion with a religious training, according to the principles held by Evangelical Nonconformists.

That the want of such a school is generally felt is evident from the manner in which the proposal has been greeted wherever it has been mentioned.

There exist in England, at present, only two or three such Schools. Throughout the Midland Counties there is no public institution of the kind—where the Children of Dissenting Families are led to understand and appreciate the great principles of religious freedom, so highly valued by Nonconformists.

It is determined that the advantages afforded shall be equal to those of any of the great public Schools of England, for preparing Boys for Commercial Pursuits, for the Civil Service Examinations, or for the Universities; while, at the same time, great prominence will be given to physical training, with a view to secure that vigorous health which is essential alike to intellectual culture and success in life.

It is well known that Proprietary Schools usually afford a good return upon the capital invested; in the instances above referred to it has been unquestionably so, one of them having paid a dividend of five per cent. per annum, and likewise accumulated a reserve fund of more than 4,000*l.* in nine years; and there is no reason to doubt that, under proper management, the present scheme will be very successful.

The site will be selected with strict regard to salubrity of position and dryness of soil. A suitable building will be erected for the accommodation of 120 Boarders in the first instance, but the terms have been calculated with a view to make the scheme remunerative with only eighty; and the Directors believe themselves justified, from the feelings already expressed, in expecting at least this number the first year. They have already received many assurances of co-operation; nearly one-fourth of the Shares have been taken up in Wolverhampton and the immediate district; and the Directors now look with confidence to the Nonconformists of the Midland Counties generally for their hearty support.

Applications for Shares, and all communications with reference to terms and other details, to be addressed to the Secretary, the Rev. D. L. Matheson, B.A., Waterloo-road, Wolverhampton.

BRITISH SCHOOLMASTER.—An efficient

and experienced MASTER of the Congregational or British and Foreign School System, in WANT of a SITUATION, immediate, or prospective, is requested to apply to the Rev. W. Bean, Worthing, Sussex.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER. Terms moderate. Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

N.B. Rochford is half an hour's ride from Southend.

CRANFORD HALL SCHOOL, near HOUNSLOW, W.

Pupils are soundly taught every branch of a business education. Terms moderate. An APPRENTICE or ARTICLED PUPIL WANTED.

Apply to the Principal, Mr. George Verney.

STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. J. D. BUCK, B.A., Master.

The Course of Instruction includes the usual branches of an English and Classical Education, together with careful moral and Religious Training. The Residence is well situated in the outskirts of the town, and the Health and Comfort of the Pupils are specially consulted in the Domestic Arrangements.

Prospectuses on application.

15, CLAREMONT-TERRACE, WATERLOO-ROAD, WOLVERHAMPTON.

MRS. MATHESON (wife of the Rev. D. L. Matheson, B.A.)

receives a limited number of GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS to BOARD and EDUCATE, offering them all the attention and comforts of Home Life.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. T. G. Horton, Wolverhampton; Rev. J. P. Palmer, Wolverhampton; Rev. J. P. Carey, Wolverhampton; M. Baldwin, Esq., Wolverhampton; W. H. Rogers, Esq., Wolverhampton; S. S. Mander, Esq., Wolverhampton; [illegible] Cambridgeshire; Rev. J. Stoughton, Kensington; Rev. R. Alliott, LL.D., Spring-hill College, Birmingham; Rev. R. D. Wilson, Birmingham; and Rev. J. Weir, D.D., London.

EDUCATION in GERMANY, Conducted

by the Rev. A. DAMMANN, D.D., F.R.S., Member of the Evangelical Communion, and residing at HAMELN, near Hanover. This Institution, successfully conducted for the last seventeen years, affords rare advantages for young Gentlemen preparing for the Universities or commercial life. Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of the living languages, German and French being the medium of instruction and communication.

References are permitted to,—
Rev. Dr. F. W. Krummacher, Berlin.
G. Adams, Esq., Montague House, Addison-road, Kensington.
Richard Birkett, Esq., Corn Exchange Chambers.
Henry Spicer, Esq., New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
Sydney Williams, Esq., 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
Charles Miall, Esq., 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.
T. S. Williams, Esq., The Grove, Balham.

GREAT NORTHERN CEMETERY,

COLNEY HATCH.

The COMPANY now undertake FUNERALS of all classes, by RAILWAY or ROAD, at FIXED CHARGES, which may be ascertained and covered by a single payment, at the

OFFICES, 122, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

GREAT NORTHERN CEMETERY.

SUNDAY FUNERALS by RAILWAY, for the WORKING CLASSES.

A FUNERAL TRAIN will run from the COMPANY'S STATION in the YORK-ROAD, KING'S CROSS, every SUNDAY at Three p.m., and return at Five p.m.

CEMETERY CHARGES, including Conveyance of Body from the Company's Station to the Cemetery.	£2 17 0
FUNERAL COMPLETE, comprising the above, as well as supply of Coffin, Use of Two Cloaks, and Conveyance of the Body and Two Mourners from the House of the Deceased	£3 5 0

ADDITIONAL MOURNERS' RETURN TICKETS, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

A MORTUARY

is provided at the Station, in which the dead may be deposited, and remain until the day of burial, FREE OF CHARGE.

HAND-BIERS

are provided by the Company for the Conveyance of Coffins to the London Station by the Friends of the Deceased, to save the cost of a Hearse Carriage.

For further particulars, and FREE RAILWAY TICKETS to View the Cemetery, apply at the

COMPANY'S OFFICES, 122, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

TEETH.—EDWARD MILES and SON,

DENTISTS, 15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, continue the use of the BEST WORK MANSHIP in SETS of TEETH, and such as cannot be equalled in London, America, or Paris, adapting it to every Patient (how called) and to all their New Inventions and Improvements, the result of Thirty Years' Active Practice, on terms as moderate as pure materials admit, often at little more than half the charges usually made. More explained in Edward Miles and Sons' Abridged Work. New Gold-Stopping, Whitening Decayed Teeth, &c. 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

ONE PENNY NEWSPAPER

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL,
GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.

The BOARD of MANAGEMENT earnestly BEG SUPPORT from the Friends of Homœopathy, and especially from the many amongst the wealthy who, having themselves derived benefit from it, are generously disposed to confer similar benefits on the Sick Poor.

Contributions gratefully received by the Members of the Board or the Honorary Secretary.

RALPH BUCHAN, Honorary Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (Limited), 6, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

Current accounts opened with all persons properly introduced, and interest allowed on minimum monthly balances.

Money received on deposit, at call, or for fixed periods, at interest agreed.

Deposits of 10*l.* and upwards received from the public.

Investments made, and sales effected in all descriptions of British and Foreign securities.

The Bank takes charge of securities for parties keeping accounts, receives dividends on shares and English and foreign funds payable in the United Kingdom free of commission.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued to all parts of the world.

The agency of Country and Foreign Banks undertaken, and every other description of banking business transacted.

R. A. BENTHAM, Manager.

Established 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. 9), and BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION (empowered by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent), 1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath-park, Chairman.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in Profits.

Extracts from Tables.

Without Profits.			With Profits.					
Age	Half Premium First 7 Years.	Whole Premium Rem. of Life.	Age	Annual Premium		Half Yearly Premium		Quartrly Premium
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Ys.	Ms.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
30	1 1 9	2 3 6	30	0	2 7 3	1 4 2		0 12 3
40	1 9 2	2 18 4		3	2 7 6	1 4 4		0 12 4
50	2 2 6	4 5 0		6	2 7 10	1 4 6		0 12 5
60	3 6 8	6 13 4		9	2 8 2	1 4 8		0 12 6

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

BONUS YEAR.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
81, CORNHILL,
AND
70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.

James Bentley, Esq.	Thomas Mills, Esq., M.P.
Daniel Britten, Esq.	J. Remington Mills, Esq., M.P.
Charles Charrington, Esq.	John Morley, Esq.
S. Preston Child, Esq.	John Rogers, Esq.
Beriah Drew, Esq.	Henry Rutt, Esq.
William Gilpin, Esq.	George Spencer Smith, Esq.
John Hibbert, Esq.	W. Foster White, Esq.
Thomas Lewis, Esq.	Samuel Wilson, Esq., Ald.

FIRE.

Common Insurance .. .. 1s. 6d. per cent. } when the sum
Hazardous do. .. .. .. 2s. 6d. ,, } amounts to
Doubly Hazardous ditto .. 4s. 6d. ,, } 800*l.*

Farming Stock, 4s. per cent., if no Steam Engine is used on the Farm, or 5s. with the use thereof allowed.

LIFE.

Annual Premiums for Assuring 100*l.* at the following ages:—

20	£2 1 5	Premiums for Intermediate Ages may be obtained from the Secretary, or any of the Agents.
25	2 5 8	
35	2 16 10	
45	3 16 10	
55	5 6 4	

BONUS—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the Office Profits are divided amongst the Assured every Seven years, thus giving them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but without any risk or liability whatever, which in Mutual Offices is borne exclusively by the Assured, and in the UNION by a large and influential Proprietary.

The accumulated invested capital now exceeds the sum of ONE MILLION sterling.

Prospectus and Forms of Proposal can be had of any of the Agents, or at the Chief Offices.

Applications for Agencies are requested.

W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICES:—
29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON;
AND
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

The following is an epitome of the leading results shown at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders on the 8th of August:—

FIRE BRANCH.—Large as the Revenue under this branch had become in preceding years, the year 1861 has produced a further increase of Fire Revenue, the Premiums having attained the sum of 292,402*l.*, being an increase in a single year of 29,425*l.*

The Fire Revenue has more than doubled in the last six years, the total increase being upwards of 160,000*l.*, an advance by natural expansion which is probably without parallel.

The Government returns of duty place the Royal, as respects increase of business, at the head of the Offices.

LIFE BRANCH.—The prominent feature is the increase and great amount of the new business transacted by this company, the sum assured under new policies alone for the past year amounting to 521,101*l.*; exceeding by 70,000*l.* the new insurances of the preceding year, which again had shown a great advance on its predecessors.

This large amount of business (and upon which the current year shows a yet further advance) is believed to result from public confidence, and from the signal advantage the Life Branch possesses in being so lightly burdened; the Fire Branch, from its magnitude, bearing by far the larger share of the general expenses of management, an advantage few companies to the like extent.

THE TOTAL PAID-UP CAPITAL
AND
ACCUMULATED FUNDS OF THE COMPANY
WERE
CERTIFIED BY THE AUDITORS TO AMOUNT TO
£846,000.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

HYDROTHERAPEUTICS.—BEN RHYDDING, ILKLEY.

THIS is one of the most complete Establishments in England for the reception of Patients and Visitors. For Prospectus, and detailed description of BEN RHYDDING, and its extensive grounds, apply to the House Steward, Ben Rhydding, Otley, Yorkshire.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, E.C.

Annual Income	£68,106
Accumulated Fund	228,810
Claims Paid	133,495
Profits Declared	103,348

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.
R. J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Benham, A., Esq.	Gardiner, B. W., Esq.
Bennett, C., Esq.	Groser, W., Esq.
Bunnell, P., Esq.	Lewis, G. C., Esq.
Burge, G. W., Esq.	Pratt, Daniel, Esq.
Burton, J. R., Esq.	Sanders, J., Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

PHYSICIAN.—E. Headlam Greenhow, M.D.

SURGEON.—John Mann, Esq.

PRINCIPLE.—Established on the purely mutual principle, which confers equality of rights to all the members.

MEMBERS.—All persons who hold whole-life policies are members.

PROFITS are divided amongst the members every third year, and are appropriated according to the choice of the members, as follows:—

PAID IN CASH.
PREMIUMS REDUCED.
POLICY INCREASED.

SURRENDER.—If the assurer desires to discontinue his policy any time after three annual payments, the value of his policy is returned, or a free policy without further payment granted.

Prospectuses and all information to be obtained from any of the agents, or from

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY, for the Care and Education of the Idiot and the Imbecile, especially in the earlier periods of life.

The AUTUMNAL ELECTION of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

The Board of Management at the last election, in appreciation of the increased liberality of their Subscribers, augmented the number of cases to be elected, and in grateful acknowledgment of continued beneficence, as well as in compassion to the large number of applicants, have resolved again to advance upon the number of admissions, and to elect this time THIRTY cases—viz., FIVE FOR LIFE and TWENTY-FIVE for the ordinary period of FIVE YEARS, relying on the generosity of the benevolent to enable them to meet this additional responsibility.

There are nearly 340 children in the asylum. A large number are applying for admission, and the Board are anxious to extend the great benefits which this institution affords.

Contributions are earnestly solicited. Pamphlets illustrating the workings of the charity, and cards to view the asylum, may be had gratuitously on application at the office.

An Annual Subscriber has one vote for half-a-guinea, and an additional vote for every additional half-guinea; a Life Subscriber has one vote for life for five guineas, and an additional vote for life for every additional five guineas.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Hon. Secretary.
WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.

Cheques and Post-office Orders should be made payable to Mr. William Nicholas.—Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

SPECIAL AND URGENT

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1848.

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 100, Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

AN APPEAL to the FRIENDS of HOME MISSIONS.

HOME MISSIONARY STATION,
CHURCH STRETTON, SHROPSHIRE.

The District embraces Leebotwood, Cardington, All Stretton, Eaton-under-Heywood, Ticklerton, and Church Stretton.

The facts in connexion with the above District are as follows:—

It embraces a distance of thirteen miles, with a population of above 4,000, with no Dissenting chapel in the whole District. The inhabitants, though irreligious, manifest a great desire to hear the Gospel preached; and, with the Divine blessing, much good has resulted from the labours of a Missionary among these cottagers and villagers. Extract of Journal for twenty months:—Religious services held, 260; tracts distributed, 2,000; hours of visiting, 1,500; number of copies of the New Testament given, 50.

The work of the Missionary is to visit the cottages, to read the Scriptures, and pray with the sick, distribute religious tracts, and hold religious services in the cottages at times as opportunity affords.

He has to depend for support in his arduous labours to the sympathy of Christian friends in the district and from other places. A piece of ground has been purchased for the purpose of erecting a Free Independent Place of Worship for these poor cottagers, in which they will have the Gospel of Christ preached to them—a place much needed. Therefore the friends now appeal to the friends of Home Missions to aid them with donations to carry out the above undertaking. The expense of its erection will cost 250*l.*

References can be obtained from Mr. Thomas Beamond, All Stretton; Mr. Robert Lewis, All Stretton; Mr. R. Burgwyn, Penallvinnia.

All communications and donations addressed to the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, All Stretton, Church Stretton, Shropshire, September, 1862.

AN URGENT APPEAL!

Desborough, near Kettering, May, 1862.

DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—Conscious of our case being one of stern necessity, and of having done what we could ourselves, and supported by the respectable and cordial recommendations below, and many others we cannot publish here, we venture to ask your kind assistance in securing a successful issue to our present enterprise.

It is well known that our village has been suffering for the last twenty months by the failure of the staple trade—viz., silk-plush weaving; and upon no part of the community has the distress fallen more heavily than on the congregation worshipping in the Independent Chapel, the members of which are, with very few exceptions, working-men, and principally weavers.

While trade was good the people were not inactive; they raised among themselves, and in the immediate neighbourhood, in one year, the sum of 150*l.* (besides the support of the Ministry, Schools, Tract Society, and the usual current expenses), for the building of Galleries, and other necessary improvements in the Chapel, which is all paid.

There remains, however, the original debt on the Chapel, of 270*l.*, and circumstances render it indispensable that it should be at once removed. It is supposed that arrears of interest and expenses of collection will necessitate the raising of the sum of 300*l.*

At a Special Meeting of the Congregation on the 7th of the present month, they, by an act of faith, and in a spirit of real self-sacrifice, pledged themselves (notwithstanding their present circumstances) to raise the sum of 80*l.* by Christmas-day, 1862; and they now prayerfully and trustfully appeal to a kind Christian public for the rest, so that the sums already promised, on condition that the whole amount be raised this year, may not be lost.—We are, dear Sir, on behalf of the church and congregation, gratefully yours,

JAMES YEOMANS,
THOMAS BLISSITT,
RICHARD COE,
} Deacons.

Contributions (from the widow's mite upwards) will be gratefully received by the Secretary: the Rev. S. Drakeford, Pastor; or Mr. James Sumner, Treasurer.

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Rothwell Post-office, near Kettering.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Rev. Edmund J. Prust, Northampton (Secretary to the Northamptonshire Association).

"I have much pleasure in recommending Mr. Drakeford's appeal for the liquidation of the debt on the Independent Chapel, Desborough. The very distressed state of the staple trade of the place, which renders the people unable to make any effort at present for the purpose, or even adequately to support their pastor, gives the case a strong claim on the sympathy of the Christian public, and especially of the churches in the county. "EDMUND J. PRUST.

"Northampton, April 30, 1862."

From the Rev. Samuel Hillyard, Bedworth.

"I have been acquainted with the religious condition of Desborough for at least thirty years, and with the present Congregational interest from its commencement. At the time of contracting the debt there was a good prospect of liquidating it, but the failure of the trade in the village has for the present destroyed that hope.

"The continuance of the present minister (whose services are highly appreciated and beneficial) very much depends on the immediate removal of the incumbrance. The liberality of the Christian public can scarcely be bestowed on a more worthy object, and I earnestly recommend the case.

"SAMUEL HILLYARD.

"Bedworth, May 3, 1862."

Donations promised, on condition the whole is raised this year:—

	£	s.	d.
John Crossley, Esq., Halifax . . .	5	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq., Tunbridge-wells .	5	0	0
B. Riley, Esq., and Family, Camden-villas .	25	0	0
Rev. Edmund Prust, Northampton . .	5	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	2	2	0

T. AND H. SMITH'S ESSENCE of COFFEE gives instantaneously a delicious Cup of Coffee with boiling water or milk merely. To be had in Bottles at 1s. and 2s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Chymists, and Italian warehousemen.—69, Coleman-street, City, London, and 21, Duke-street, Edinburgh.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, SOLD in PACKETS by 2,280 AGENTS.

The Chief Commissioner of the Sanitary Report visited the Docks to inspect the PURE TEA imported by HORNIMAN and CO., LONDON, from having on investigation found that many teas in general use are covered by the Chinese with an objectionable powdered colour, which is drank when the tea is made. Horniman's Tea being imported uncoloured, the Chinese cannot pass off brown flavourless sorts; consequently, this Pure Tea is strong, delicious, and wholesome. Price 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb.

POLYTECHNIC.—THIS WEEK.—Professor J. H. Pepper will resume his Lectures on "Some of the Chief Scientific Specialities of the International Exhibition." Macpherson's 400 Photographs of the Architecture, Sculptures, and Art-Works of Rome. Re-engagement of George Buckland, Esq., for his Buffo-Musical Entertainment. Gorgeous Scenic and Chromatic Fountain Spectacle. Imitations of British Birds and Animals, by Herr Susman. Concerts by the BROUSIL FAMILY. Professor Pepper's Laboratory for Pupils, Analyses, &c., has re-opened. Open from Eleven to Five, and half-past Six to Ten.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 23s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silkstone, 20s.; Clay Cross, 19s.; Coke, per chaldron, 14s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S Price for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 23s. per ton (do not pay more under any pretext); Hartlepool, 22s.: Tanfield, 17s.; best small, 11s. Inland, by Railway:—Silkstone, first-class, 21s.; second-class, 19s.; Clay Cross, 19s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 17s.; Hartley, 16s. 0d. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 884.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1862. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. / STAMPED..... 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:
A *Regium Donum* Eruption 847
The Relation of the Established Church to the Welsh People 847
Congregational Union of England and Wales 849
A Monster Anti-Easter-Dues Demonstration 852
Exciting Church-rate Contest at Dorking .. 852
The State-Church Controversy 852
Clerical Doings at Totteridge, Herts 852
Religious Intelligence.... 853
CORRESPONDENCE:
Central Committee for the Relief of the Distressed Churches in the Cotton District .. 854
Our Intervention in China 855
A Reminiscence of Cromwell 855
Funeral Sermon for the late Primate 855
Garibaldi 855
The Distress in the Cotton Districts 855
Postscript 855
LEADING ARTICLES:
Summary 856
Emancipation as a Weapon of War 856
The British Association 857
The Woes and Wants of Circassia 857
Love of Order 858
Foreign and Colonial 858
Liberation Conference at Swansea 860
Court, Official, and Personal News 860
Literature 861
Miscellaneous News 864
Gleanings 865
Births, Marriages, and Deaths 865
Markets 865
Advertisements..... 866

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A *REGIUM DONUM* ERUPTION.

IT is rather late in the day, we admit, to animadvert upon anything that occurred at the "Great Protestant Demonstration in Belfast," about a fortnight ago. That imposing but senseless parade of Presbyter against Priest, which ended, as might have been anticipated, in street riots, would have attracted our notice earlier but that it was engaged by matters more in accordance with our judgment and taste. We do not now propose to pass under review the whole of that truly Irish episode. We are about to call attention to one only of the speeches delivered on that occasion, and to a single paragraph only of that speech. What the Rev. Dr. Cooke, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, said, on the subject of the Bicentenary Commemoration, contrasted as it stands with a recent resolution of the very body over which he ecclesiastically presides, and with the proceedings of both Presbyterians and Congregationalists on this side St. George's Channel, may perchance illustrate for us the insidious working of the *Regium Donum* in relation to those higher manifestations of Protestant and spiritual life the noblest examples of which were given to the world in 1662.

We should hardly have thought it necessary to comment upon Dr. Cooke's characteristic effusion but for the official position which he occupies. True, he divested himself, as far as words could do it, of all representative authority on the occasion to which we refer. Probably, however, he knew as well as anybody, that the man who besides being the supreme ecclesiastical officer for the time being of the Church to which he belongs, distributes among his brethren the bounty of Parliament, cannot open his lips in public without securing for his utterances a degree of attention and deferential respect which neither his abilities, his wisdom, or his character as an individual minister are likely to command. Be this as it may, the reverend doctor was at very little pains to observe that decorum which ought ever to be maintained by men who, spite of their own protestations, cannot help implicating others to some extent in the sentiments they express. Dr. Cooke is a man who can boast of possessing, and being able to use at will, a coarse, rollicking, impudent, knock-em-down sort of intellectual power, and he did not scruple to avail himself of it to the utmost in his assault upon the Protestant Dissenters of England, and, indirectly, and by implication also, upon the general body of which he is the temporary head.

Dr. Cooke assumed it to be his especial mission to preach "Protestant peace," but particularly "peace between the different branches of the Protestant churches of Ireland." Eighteen years ago, according to his own boast, he opened the mission at Hillsborough, or in the emphatic words of the *Londonderry Standard*, "proclaimed 'the banns of marriage' between Irish Presbyterianism and Anglican Prelacy, baptizing the incongruous union as '*Protestant peace*.'" The political friends of the Church of England in Ireland may well attach high importance to the policy of subsidising their Presbyterian allies. Without imputing to Dr. Cooke any conscious sordid motives, it is, nevertheless, curious to observe how surely the dogs which eat of the crumbs that fall from their master's table show to all outsiders that in some sense they belong to the family, and that where there is a common participation, albeit in unequal proportion, in the good things which the State has to bestow, the natural result is a strong disposition in all the various classes of recipients, to smooth down such differences between them as might, if hotly insisted upon, put in peril the bounty which they share. The great principle of Dr. Cooke's life having been, as he loudly vaunts, to maintain peace between the two Protestant churches which share public money in Ireland, it was only in due course that he should follow up his vocation at the Belfast meeting, by flourishing his shillelagh over the heads of the Protestants in England who prefer in all their ecclesiastical arrangements "lean liberty to fat slavery," and who entertain a deep dislike to the mark of the collar.

The Bicentenary Commemoration offered him just the opportunity which his soul desired. He told his audience that he had as high a respect for the memory of the glorious Puritans of 1662 as any man, but that he didn't want to raise up their ghosts "to make capital out of them." The phraseology is suggestive. Dr. Cooke has already made his capital, or, more properly, he has come into the possession of capital from which accrues a very respectable amount of annual interest. Presbyterianism in Ireland having feathered its nest from Parliamentary grants, would do wisely, according to Dr. Cooke, to refrain from poking about among the records of the past, lest, peradventure, the heroism of its ancestors should rebuke its convenient and selfish silence, and, instead of proving to it a source of further gain, should cast some light from the tomb upon the paralysing influence of that which it already has. Dr. Cooke illustrated his high-minded sentiment by a reference to William Cobbett, who, he said, brought home the bones of Tom Paine from America, which some Irish wag remarked could be for no other purpose than that of "making whustles for the Radicals." A pleasant jest, certainly—and a fitting and most flattering compliment from the mouth of a Presbyterian divine, Moderator of the General Assembly, to the confessors of 1662, whose memory is delicately symbolised by Tom Paine's bones. We believe the Rev. Doctor is a Professor in Belfast College. In his capacity of instructor to the rising generation of Irish Presbyterian ministers, does he never take them back with him to historic scenes illustrative of high character and great principles? Can we imagine no object for which "ghosts are raised up," but that of "whistling some private capital out of them"? The words are his, not ours. "Private capital" seems to be with him a sort of dominating idea. No sooner does he see others bent upon a course which may prove inconvenient to state-paid Presbyterianism in Ireland, than the disburser of the *Regium Donum* looks out for indications that they have been attracted by the hope of "private capital." No doubt he used the words in a figurative sense—but his figures show the bent of his mind. His office, as a paid distributor of the Parliamentary grant, familiarises him with the world's lucre, and his tropes and allusions, all unconsciously to himself, have an unpleasant savour of the soil from which they spring.

The Dissenters of England and Wales, however, have less to complain of as it regards Dr. Cooke's underbred and offensive jests, than the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, of which he is Moderator. The Commemoration of the Ejection of 1662, so far from presenting itself to the view of that ecclesiastical body as a matter to be smothered with ridicule, received its positive recommendation, and, if we mistake not, steps were either taken or suggested by it, to send lecturers round the country whose business was to be, in Dr. Cooke's irreverent language, "to raise the ghosts of the Puritans of 1662," that the churches might listen to the lessons they had to teach. We shall be curious to hear what the body will say to its head the next time they meet. Will the *Regium Donum*, that marvellous pacificator, hush it to silence, and charm from its recollection the insult it has unofficially received? Will Dr. Cooke, with the Parliamentary purse dangling from his fingers, be called to account for the contumelious words he has used? If some member, with more courage and self-respect than the rest, ventures to complain that the General Assembly has been stabbed by its own Moderator through the sides of English Dissenters, and that, too, with a poisoned weapon, will the majority stand by and support him? We shall see.

It is one of the unhappy effects of State subsidies on ecclesiastical bodies, that they almost invariably and inevitably produce in the latter a strange insensibility to their own independence, and an equally strange forgetfulness of their peculiar mission. "The Great Protestant Demonstration at Belfast," and the silence of the Presbyterians on the endowment of Maynooth College, are contrarieties which nothing but the hush-money of the State can explain or reconcile. The marriage which Dr. Cooke proclaimed between Irish Presbyterianism and Anglican Prelacy, becomes intelligible enough in *that* light, but in no other. If we are to judge from recent passages in its history, the Protestantism of the North of Ireland is fast sinking into a mere political engine, and should matters proceed for a few years more as they have done for a few years past, the Irish Presbyterian Church will acquire a right to be known by the title which Dr. Cooke proudly applied to himself—that, namely, of "A True Blue Presbyterian."

THE RELATION OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH TO THE WELSH PEOPLE.

BY THOMAS REES, D.D.

We intimated our intention last week of publishing in our columns the valuable papers read at the recent Conference of the Liberation Society at Swansea. In fulfilment of this promise we present our readers, this week, with the paper by Dr. Rees, the author of the "History of Nonconformity in Wales," on the relation of the Established Church to the Welsh people.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH NEVER THE CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE.

If, by a National Church, we are to understand a religious Establishment which the mass of a pation would look upon as their sole and authoritative guide in spiritual matters, the Welsh people have not, and never had, a National Church since the overthrow of Roman Catholicism in the reign of Henry VIII. There was no nation in Europe more attached to the Church of Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century than the Welsh, and the ecclesiastical changes forced upon them by the Sovereigns and their Parliaments in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, were nothing more than mere political revolutions: the religious element had hardly anything to do with them, save only in name. The Welsh clergy of that age, among whom there was a small number of earnest Papists, and a still smaller number of half-hearted Protestants, were as a body, an unprincipled class of men, who cared for nothing but their livings. Hence we find them, during that eventful period from 1534 to 1558, turning to and fro from Popery to Protestantism and from Protestantism to Popery without the least apparent scruple of conscience; and those few among them who were Protestants were not men of such brilliancy of talent, energy of character,

and ardent piety as to deserve to be classed with the least eminent of the English, Scotch, or continental Reformers of the sixteenth century. The sudden enforcement of a new form of religion upon a Popish nation by acts of Parliament, when no able and energetic teachers of that religion arose in the nation itself, soon effected what might have been expected—a transition from superstition to irreligion. In the preamble of an act of Parliament passed in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we are informed that "her Majesty's most loving and obedient subjects, inhabiting within her Highness's dominion and country of Wales, are utterly destitute of God's Holy Word, and do remain in the like, or *rather more*, darkness and ignorance than they were in the time of Papistry." Notwithstanding, however, the spiritual destitution of the people, no edition of the Welsh Bible made its appearance till after the lapse of twenty-five years from the date of this Act. The edition then published was a huge folio, intended exclusively for the pulpits of the parish churches. A second folio edition, for the same purpose, was published thirty-two years after the first. It does not appear that any efforts were made during the whole of this period to provide copies of the Word of God for the use of families; and only a few persecuted Puritans attempted to preach it effectively in the churches. Those earnest ministers were expelled from the pulpits of the Establishment in the year 1633 and the following years for refusing to read the "Book of Sports." They soon after began to traverse the country as Nonconforming preachers, and, as might be supposed, found the people as deeply sunk in ignorance, and more irreligious, when a nominally Protestant and well-paid hierarchy was set up as their spiritual instructress, than they were a hundred years before.

We are often told that the Welsh people have been seduced from the Church by Dissenting teachers. That cannot be true; for they never were found in the churches. The Nonconformists of the seventeenth, and the Methodists of the eighteenth, and the Dissenting teachers of the present century gathered the masses to their folds, not from the parish churches, but from wakes, taverns, Sunday sports, and other irreligious amusements. The glaring failure of the Established Church to evangelise the nation, during a whole century when she had the country entirely to herself, without a single Nonconforming teacher to attract the people from her clergy, naturally leads us to conclude that Wales in the present day would have been as dark as the most unenlightened districts of Ireland, had not Protestant Nonconformity done for it what the Establishment was either unable or unadapted to accomplish. The laudable efforts of a few clergymen in former ages, and several in the present age, to promote religion and education among the middle and lower classes, have often been adduced as proofs of the utility and adaptation of the Established Church to good. But does not the fact that she had been almost utterly useless and inactive during the first century of her existence, and comparatively so during the second, amount to presumptive proof that she would have been to this day as useless as ever, had she not been compelled, by the activity of rival Nonconforming sects, to do something to save herself from utter extinction? The Established Church of this country, for aught we know, is as well adapted to answer the purposes of a religious establishment as that of any other country; but where is there, or has there been a Protestant State-Church which has effected any extensive and permanent good in any nation where no Dissenting sect existed to goad her to activity?

RECENT ACTIVITY OF THE CHURCH.

As a further proof that the present life and activity of the Church are to be attributed to the existence and influence of Dissent we may refer to the fact that the parish churches are much better attended in those districts where Dissent is most prevalent than they are in the localities where Dissent is too feeble to exert any influence on the population. We are not able to multiply instances to illustrate this fact, as those districts in Wales where Dissent is unpopular are very few. The following instance may be sufficient to establish it. In the district of Newcastle Emlyn, where the mass of the people attend Dissenting chapels, we find that ten per cent. of the population were present at the service of the parish churches on the morning of the Census Sunday, March 30th, 1851, while on the same morning, in the district of Rhayader, Radnorshire, where the Dissenting congregations are few and small, the attendance at the parish churches was less than six per cent. of the population. We leave this fact to speak for itself.

RISE OF NONCONFORMITY.

Dissent originated and progressed in the Principality under the most unfavourable and adverse circumstances. Its founders in the seventeenth century, and its leading supporters in succeeding ages, have, from time to time, been subjected to untold obloquies, spoliations, incarcerations, and personal abuse. Yet, under the bitterest frowns of the Government, the upper classes, and an ignorant and irreligious populace generally incited to acts of violence by persecuting clergymen, they clung to their principles with the firmness of martyrs, and propagated them throughout every nook and corner of the land with apostolic zeal. Their labours were ultimately crowned with success. The thick darkness which once covered the people gave way before the light of the Gospel of Christ; the land was filled with commodious houses of prayer, and the means of religious knowledge were made accessible to every individual throughout the whole nation. Early in the present century, when Dissent had gained such strength as to become a felt power in the Principality, the friends of the Establishment began to bestir themselves in order to prevent the ingathering of the whole nation to the fold of Nonconformity. Within the last fifty years some hundreds of churches have been erected, and a large number of Church schools established throughout the country. The Church has certainly gained a vast deal of ground since the commencement of this century; but very little in proportion to the increase of the population, and still less in proportion to the growth of Dissent, which, during the same period, has more than quintupled its places of worship, members, influence, and social respectability.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS.

The present position of the Church and the Dissenting sects in the Principality, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, is as follows. The Church has about 1,150 places of worship, with sittings for 26 per cent. of the population; but as many of the old parish churches are situated in remote and thinly-populated districts, they are comparatively useless. The accommodation provided by the Church in the large towns and populous manufacturing districts is less than sufficient for 20 per cent. of the population, and in some localities it is much below that proportion. For instance, in the district of Neath the Establishment has accommodation for no more than 13 per cent. of the population, and in the district of Merthyr Tydvil, including Aberdare, for no more than 6 per cent.

It is impossible to ascertain with perfect accuracy what proportion of those who attend places of worship in Wales belong to the Establishment. According to the census of religious worship taken on Sunday, March 30, 1851, we find that the aggregate number of attendants at all the places of worship in the Principality, including Monmouthshire, amounted to 968,505, and that out of that number 174,947, or little more than one-sixth of the whole, attended the service of the Church at one part or other of the day. But from the number of attendants at the service of the Church we should deduct at least 25 per cent. for Dissenting children attending Church schools on week days, together with many of the domestics and dependents of the gentry, who, though professed Dissenters, are compelled to attend the Church occasionally. This was particularly the case on the Census Sunday, when, as is well known, special efforts were made to muster a larger attendance than usual. The proportion of Churchmen to Dissenters throughout the Principality may be put down as one to eight, but in many of the rural and manufacturing districts the preponderance of Dissenters is much greater. The total number of Dissenting places of worship is about 3,000. There may be a dozen less, or as many more. These places furnish accommodation for 60 per cent. of the population. As no more than 58 per cent. of a population can, it is calculated, attend places of worship at the same hour, the Voluntary Churches of Wales have thus supplied the deficiency of the Established Church by providing ample accommodation at their own expense for every man, woman, and child, from Cardiff to Holyhead.

REVENUES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The almost entire failure of the Established Church to answer the professed purpose of her existence in Wales is now a universally acknowledged fact, though different parties may not agree respecting the cause or causes of this failure. The opposition of the upper classes is not the cause, as has often been the case in Ireland. There, a large number of the gentry, as well as the populace, are staunch Catholics, and the determined opponents of Protestantism under every name; but the gentry of Wales, almost without exception, have, in every age, been the firm and zealous supporters of the Established Church. Neither is this failure to be attributed to the want of adequate pecuniary support, considering that the expense of living in Wales is at least twenty per cent. less than it is in England, the funds available for the support of the ministry and the various auxiliary institutions of the Church are, and have always been, comparatively enormous. The following statement, derived from various documents, such as the reports of the Ecclesiastical and Charity Commissions and the Committee of Privy Council on Education, the "Clergy List" and Parliamentary papers, will furnish a tolerably correct idea of the sums annually expended on the Establishment in Wales:—

Incomes of the four bishops	£17,100
Deans and canons	10,000
1,050 parochial benefices, averaging 220*l.* each...	231,000
Charities under the management of the clergy for the support of schools, &c....	23,931
Annual grants from the Committee of Council on Education to Church schools, about ...	10,000
Church-rates and voluntary contributions in aid of Church-rates, according to parliamentary paper No. 4, 1859	24,648
Burial and other fees, value of glebe-houses, salaries of the archdeacons, chaplains in the prisons, union workhouses, &c., may be estimated at	21,000
Total	£337,679.

If to these sums be added the voluntary contributions raised toward the erection of churches, the support of schools, and various other Church institutions, the grand total would not be found much, if any, under four hundred thousand pounds a year.

REASONS OF THE CHURCH'S FAILURE.

The foregoing statement, it is presumed, is sufficient to convince every unprejudiced mind that had money the power to make converts to a religious party, the Welsh people would have been long since a nation of devout and zealous Churchmen. Different classes of Churchmen assign different reasons for the non-success of the Establishment in Wales. One class assert that the entire exclusion of native Welshmen from the Episcopate for the last hundred and fifty years is the chief cause of the unpopularity of the Church among the Welsh people. The advocates of this opinion have taxed their imagination and descriptive powers to the utmost in describing days of uncommon prosperity which the Church enjoyed when the episcopal chairs were filled by Welshmen, but we have not been able to find that the Church was in any degree more prosperous then than since. The following fact does not speak very highly in favour of Welsh bishops. Dr. William Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph, was accused, in the year 1587, of misgoverning his diocese, and of tolerating the most disgraceful abuses. When the case was inquired into, it was found that the bishop himself held sixteen rich livings *in commendam*; that most of the great livings were in the possession of persons who lived out of the country; that one person who held two of the greatest livings in the diocese boarded in an alehouse, and that only three clergymen in the whole diocese resided upon their livings. It is hardly credible that any English prelate ever treated a Welsh diocese worse than this Welshman did. The period from 1640 to 1690 forms a considerable portion of the days of Welsh bishops. In that half-century Churchmen published only one edition of the Word of God in the Welsh language—a large folio of 1,000 copies for the pulpits of the churches; while, during the same period, the persecuted and plundered Nonconformists published nine editions, consisting of about 30,000 copies of the whole Bible, and above 40,000 copies of the New Testament separately. From these facts we infer that it matters little whether the bishops be Welshmen or Englishmen. The Establishment has proved equally useless to the people of Wales under prelates of both nations.

The abuse of patronage, which in every age has been most disgraceful, is given as another reason for the low state of the Establishment in Wales, while the expulsion of the Nonconformists and the Methodists from its pulpits in the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries is considered by some of the Evangelical clergy as the chief cause of it. We freely admit that these, and other things which might be named, may be considered as secondary causes; but the grand cause evidently is the *unadaptedness of State Churches to convert people to real and earnest Christianity*.

PRESENT POSITION AND DUTY.

Far be it from us to deny that there have been, and that there still are, a number of earnest, pious, and able ministers of the Gospel among the Welsh clergy; but the successful labours of such ministers have almost invariably proved more beneficial to the interests of Dissent than to those of their own church. For a proof of this assertion we need only refer to the cases of the vicars of Llandovery and Llanddowror in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, whose numerous converts, immediately after the deaths of the vicars, joined Dissenting churches. What the celebrated John Berridge, vicar of Everton, says in a letter to the Countess of Huntingdon, may partly account for this:—"But you say," he remarks, "the Lord is sending many Gospel labourers into the Church. True, with a view, I think, of calling his people out of it. Because when such ministers are removed by death, or transported to another vineyard, I see no fresh Gospel labourer succeed them, which obliges the forsaken flocks to fly to a meeting. And what else can they? If they have tasted of manna, and hunger for it, they cannot feed on heathen chaff, nor yet on legal crusts, though baked by some starch Pharisee quite up to perfection." However startling the sentiment may be to some people, it is unquestionably true, that whatever tends to enlighten and make people earnestly pious, tends also to weaken and destroy the influence of State Churches, which are upheld by worldly policies and compromises. It is acknowledged by Churchmen generally, that the mass of the Welsh people are estranged from the Establishment. Judge Johns, in his able essay on the causes of Dissent in Wales, says, that "before the rise of Methodism in Wales the churches were as little attended by the great mass of the people as now, and that indifference to all religion prevailed as widely then, as Dissent in the present day." In a recent article which appeared in the *Record* newspaper we find the following statement:—"It is a lamentable fact, which we record with sorrow, that the great bulk of the Welsh people are alienated from the Church of their fathers." Both the Bishop of Bangor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer at a meeting lately held at Dinygfylchi, Carnarvonshire, gave expression to the same sentiment. But it is needless to multiply testimonies to establish a well-known and universally admitted fact. The name by which the Established Church is known in Wales is "The Church of England," and as far as the Welsh people are concerned it is to all intents and purposes the Church of England. Her bishops, most of her dignitaries, and the incumbents of her richest livings, are Englishmen. The service in many Welsh parishes is conducted exclusively in the English language; and in those parishes where both Welsh and English services are held, the most convenient hour of the day is generally given for the English service. The bulk of the congregation is made up of English residents in the Principality and Anglicised Welshmen. The vast majority of the Welsh population look upon the Church as the Church of the English and not theirs.

When the Established Church in Wales, after an experiment of three hundred years, finds herself not the Church of the nation but the Church of a very small minority of it, it is high time for her friends to consider whether her union with the State is an ordinance of God or a device of man. We, as Dissenters, labour for the separation of the Church from the State, not from the remotest wish to destroy and scatter the Episcopal community—God forbid that we should ever desire such a thing!—but from a conviction forced upon us by the history of our own, as well as other State Churches, that the connexion of any form of religion with the State is contrary to the genius of Christianity, incompatible with unrestricted liberty of conscience,—which is the birthright of every man—and tends to obstruct rather than to hasten the conversion of the world.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

PRELIMINARY SERVICE.

The autumnal session of the Congregational Union was commenced on Monday evening at seven o'clock by a preliminary service in the Poultry Chapel. There was a very good attendance, and the devotional parts of the service were conducted by the Rev. J. Rowland, the Rev. Dr. Tidman, and the Rev. J. G. Miall.

The Rev. W. GUEST, of Taunton, delivered the address. Never, he said, had the Union met under circumstances so serious and weighty, and never was the attitude of waiting upon Christ for wisdom more befitting. In the presence of fearful distress in Lancashire, of the civil war in America, of the theological conflicts of the day, and of the Bicentenary commemoration, they surely would do well on the very threshold of their Conference to lift up their hearts to Christ that he would remove far from them everything that might dim the vision and becloud the judgment. An apology could not be needed for glancing at some of the phases of society around us. At the close of a commemoration of Puritan sufferings our pra yers should surely ascend for America. It was in no hard judgment of our American brethren, but solely because of the fearfulness of the thought of the troops of living souls that were being hurried into eternity, and of those numerous battle-fields covered with bodies mutilated in anguish unbearable, that they could not forbear sending up a wail of distress to heaven. Let them especially not forget those Congregationalists who had stood firm as a rock on the side of liberty. But we ought also to humble ourselves for England's complicity in the buying and selling of the bodies of men. He well remembered attending an anti-slavery demonstration in Manchester, when there were scarcely ten Manchester men present. It was, however, a grand thing to say that the Lancashire operatives chose rather to suffer want to the uttermost than seem by word or deed to countenance slavery. In relation to theological opinion, the flood of latitudinarianism was assuming a portentous magnitude; and it was also to be regretted that the revival work, while often the means of doing much good, was open to many serious perversions which, if not guarded against, would tend greatly to counteract its influence for good. In reference to the Bicentenary celebration, they had no misgiving as to the wisdom which planned it. Humbling and stimulating had been their labours for the last few months. We had found it good to contrast our character with that of the earlier Nonconformists—our easy maxims with their unswerving fidelity—our self-compliance with their strenuous self-consecration—our spasmodic zeal with their unslumbering toils for men's salvation—our strangeness towards God with their constant and holy converse with eternal things. Another lesson, however, had been taught them, to mitigate the bitterness of which there was at present no relief. Whether the Evangelical clergy knew it or not, they had committed themselves to the side of the men and the doctrinal opinions of the Restoration. At an hour when we were about to do honour to the culminating protest of Puritanism against all the sacerdotalisms of ten centuries, they had not only been silent, but had disavowed our testimony, and had gone much farther than the party we thought their opponents in the endeavour to discountenance our celebration. Three things should be remembered: it was no principle of anti-State Churchism that had been commemorated—on that point a difference of opinion might have been looked for. With one or two obscure exceptions, the sermons and speeches on the Bicentenary had been admirable in self-restraint and courteousness of tone; against the adoption of a Liturgy they had laid no objection. The Two Thousand came out because the revised Prayer-book contained subject-matter which was in their judgment in irreconcileable antagonism with the doctrines of grace as taught in the New Testament, in the confessions of the Church for sixteen centuries, and in the doctrinal articles of the English reformers. This was the gist and marrow of the celebration, and on that issue the Evangelical clergy had not only stood aloof from, but had denounced them. For the first time for 300 years, the Puritan element was silent in the Reformed Church of England. Deliverance would come, because God cared for souls in peril through false teachings, but it would not be through them. They were a strong party ten years ago; their broad sympathies, pastoral devotedness, and national feeling, must have ultimately secured ascendency to their influence. They had had a grand opportunity, but their hour, it was to be feared, was gone. On the free Churches of England lay the solemn responsibility. Nor could it be concealed that High-Church theories were never preached so widely in England as at the present hour. They were not argued, not defended, but all over the kingdom, in cities and hamlets, everywhere assumed. The universities were never sending forth such a succession of men bent on advancing them; nor was the heart of the English laity so soundly Protestant as it was twenty-five years ago. He ventured to suggest that the lesson of the hour to Congregationalists was to testify against the unscriptural nature and ruinous tendency of those changes in the Book of Common Prayer and rubrical requirements which were made in 1662, which sent forth our forefathers, and which High, Broad, and Low Churchmen seemed resolved in our day to maintain. A residence in the West of England had opened his eyes to the ignorance, coarseness, and hardness of conscience under the shadows of the parish churches fostered by the ritualism in the services and catechism, which completely neutralised the quickening influence of evangelical truth found in prayers and articles. The grave duty taught by the Bicentenary was to counteract this by exposition, warning, and testimony. Their work just now was to proclaim the freest doctrines of grace. Oh that the Lord might make them faithful to the trust bequeathed to them by their Puritan forefathers!

THE FIRST SESSION.

The Ministers and Delegates assembled at the Weigh House chapel on Tuesday morning, and completely filled the body of the edifice. At least six hundred gentlemen were present soon after ten o'clock, and the three spacious galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen who were admitted as visitors.

The Rev. S. MARTIN, the chairman of the Union for the year, read a part of the Eleventh of Hebrews, and the Rev. Mr. Sibree engaged in prayer.

The CHAIRMAN then delivered an address which was heard with remarkable interest. Reviewing the interval since the May meeting of the Union, he paid a tribute to the three deceased ministers—John Leifchild, John Burnet, and George Clayton. Trade was still paralysed by what, with true sympathy, though not without offence to American brethren, he had ventured to call the "miserable strife," in America, and which the Federal President, in his reply to the governors of eighteen States, designated "this unnecessary and injurious civil war." Italy's noblest patriot, a wounded prisoner, wildly asked of England what the nation could not render. The hopeless aspect of the American war was unrelieved by the President's recent proclamation, which afforded no fresh hopes of the abolition of slavery, or of the restoration of peace; whilst men, with deadly but unaccountable hatred of England, strove to stamp out the fire, that they might kindle a yet more deadly conflagration in Great Britain. The special topic of the address was the intended relations of the churches of Christ to society in general, or to national society, the consistency of British Nonconformity with those relations, and some of the ecclesiastical social lessons taught by the Ejectment of 1662. Churches were not substitutes for, supplanters of, nor rivals of families or nations; they tended to perfect society, and could exist under any form of government. A true church was intended to be a perfect and model society, sustaining whatever was good; and its influence must always be on the side of government, and never on the side of anarchy. To show that obedience to God rather than man was universal common sense as well as Scriptural doctrine, he quoted Plato, Sophocles, and Cicero, and he added that poets, philosophers, and Christian teachers, united to point out a limit to the obedience of man to man. Nonconformists took their stand upon that line of limitation, so naturally, philosophically, Christianly, and universally recognised.

Now, we aver that churches founded upon "our principles" are in a position to fulfil the intention of the Founder of the Christian church as respects its relation to society. The spirit of their life makes them the abettors and helpers of all that is good! History proves that our principles bear this good fruit, and our present position confirms the testimony of history. It is true that "as concerning this sect, we know that everywhere it is spoken against." Dr. John Owen, referring to charges against Nonconformity in his day, remarks: "But as unto those things which are usually charged on them, they are such as interest, hatred and the desire of their ruin, suggest unto the minds of their adversaries, or are used by some against their science and conscience, to further that end, without the least pretence to be raised from anything in them, their opinions, practices, or conversation in the world. Doth atheism abound among us?—it is from the differences in religion made by Nonconformists! Is there danger of Popery?—it is because of the Nonconformists! Are the judgments of God coming on the nation?—it is for Nonconformity! So was it of old with the Christians. 'Si Tybris ascendit in mœnia, si Nilus non ascendit in arva, si cælun stetit, si terra movit, si fames, si lues statem, Christianos ad leonem.'" Nor has this defamation of Nonconformity been limited to any particular time or place. Most entirely have they been made successors and followers of the apostles in being reviled, and persecuted, and defamed, and made the filth of the earth, and the off-scouring of all things; and richly have they inherited His blessing who said, "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you for my sake." Even now a man professing to be a gentleman, a Christian, a scholar, and a minister of Christ, has recorded this charge against British Nonconformity. Archdeacon Sandford says: "It has wrought, and is working, vast and extensive evil, and imperilling, to a fearful extent, the faith, the loyalty, and the moral and religious life of our people." Now, two things we say—1st, If we Nonconformists be the wicked and mischievous agents which we are here declared to be, there is no principle of our church polity or of our Nonconformity that will account for it; and, 2ndly, the benevolent, patriotic, loyal, and religious works of Nonconformists, wrought all over the land, and in open day, are sufficient to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men, if, before they accuse, they inquire, and if before they condemn, they judge. Without doubt there are Nonconformists in every walk of private life who disgrace a Christian profession, but there are tares among the wheat, and goats among the sheep, and the connection of such with a religious community is at least as common in Conformist congregations as amongst ourselves. Without doubt there are Nonconformist churches in which malice, and guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and evil-speaking prevail, with schism, and strife, and fiery contention; and the Established Church generally, and the parish church in particular, are as fertile a field for these thorns and thistles as the humblest conventicle. (Hear, hear.) Nonconformist ministers are found unworthy of the prophet's robe and the shepherd's staff; and with sorrow we say that some in the Conformist clerical ranks are far from being found worthy. Some Nonconformist pastors are the sport of church factions, and the victims of the caprice or passion of rich or of violent men; and multitudes of Conformist ministers must live to please their ecclesiastical superiors or lay patrons, and must please to live. What then? Grapes of gall, apples of Sodom, thorns and thistles, the trail of the serpent, ravenous beasts are to be found alike in the ecclesiastical enclosures of Conformity and Nonconformity, and we will not be so unjust as to charge to the account of any particular ecclesiastical polity that which is due to our human nature and to our fallen state. (Hear, hear.) But to say that the influence of British Nonconformity is on the side of unbelief, disloyalty, immorality, and irreligion is, to say the least, to speak in most culpable ignorance, and would expose some men to the charge of malicious falsehood. (Hear, hear.) As to loyalty—although we have no written political creed—I may say for all Nonconformists in our own section, that we believe in the divine rights of every true king, while we also believe in the divine right of every nation and of every man. Our principles bind us to honour the king, although they as certainly constrain us to honour all men. Nonconformist ministers are not found in the royal closet, on her Majesty's birthday, presenting congratulations, nor occupying a seat in Parliament, nor attending the Court, nor acknowledging the Sovereign as their ecclesiastical head; but if free public prayer for our Queen can express loyalty, and sound Biblical instruction promote it, the pastors of churches that do not conform are behind no ecclesiastical order in attachment to the British Constitution and to the British Crown! Knowing that the sound cannot reach the royal ear, and bring upon us royal smiles, and secure royal favour, we can in all simplicity and godly sincerity, and true concord, shout in this assembly, God save our Queen. (Loud cheers.)

They believe they were in a better position to serve their country because they were Nonconformists; and the events of 1662 called upon them for their country's sake to be Nonconformists still. One of the most pertinent lessons taught them by the ejectment was the duty of cherishing profound conviction upon all matters connected with church life, and of acting in harmony with those convictions at whatever social cost or hazard. There was hazard to Nonconformists still.

No risk of life or of liberty for refusing to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the Crown, as in the days of Henry VIII., or as subsequently when Penry, Greenwood, and Barrow died the martyr's death! No risk of imprisonment for religious assemblies as when Stepney Meeting, with its place of refuge in the roof, was built. But even *now*, in some cases, children risk the favour of their parents, the shelter of their homes, and their future patrimony; even now, in some cases, governesses, tutors, and domestic servants risk their situations; even now labourers risk their daily bread; even now tenants risk the holding of house and lands; even now tradesmen risk custom; even now professional men risk practice; even now in many cases, there is risk of social intercourse, and of neighbourly kindness, and of friendship, and of patronage, and of social status, and of reputation, and of much that is precious to most men by becoming or by continuing to be Nonconformists—(Cries of "Hear, hear")—and we repeat that the risk can only be encountered and the loss cheerfully sustained by the force of profound religious convictions. Men with these convictions will fulfil the mission of Nonconformity, and such men only. So far as our special work is concerned, all who come short of such convictions are impediments. Nor does it much concern us in what condition of life our church-members are found. The peasant who is an intelligent and devout Nonconformist will serve our cause better than the peer who scarcely comprehends our principle, and is more than half ashamed to avow them. (Cheers.)

> Endurance is the crowning quality,
> And patience all the passion of great hearts—
> These are their stay, and when the leaden world
> Sets its hard face against their fateful thought
> And brute strength, like a scornful conqueror,
> Clangs his huge mace down in the other scale;
> The inspired soul but flings his patience in,
> And, slowly, that outweighs the ponderous globe—
> One faith against a whole earth's unbelief;
> One soul against the flesh of all mankind.

One evil they had to guard against was that of insisting too much upon non-essentials, which produced an unfavourable impression, just as the details in a pre-Raphaelite picture, whilst true to the objects, produced the impression of inaccuracy, because they were not true to the objects in their relative position. Let them not, by making too prominent such points as mode of worship, divert attention from the fundamental prin-

ciples of personal responsibility in matters of religion and theocratic or Christocratic rule.

Mr. Martin concluded by saying:—

Fathers! brothers! we are right in our deepest and lowest foundation. The opinions and practice of not a few in the Established Church of England—the position of the Free Church of Scotland, and, indeed, all free churches—the words of the first reformers—the constitution of the primitive churches—the words of the Apostles, and the words of the Lord Jesus, show that, as respects our first ecclesiastical principles, we are right. We have faults in our building—we sometimes build with bad material—sometimes work with bad tools—too often work carelessly, and occasionally tamper with the design; but other foundation can no man lay. O ye, our Censors, who see every fault, hear all evil tidings, and sometimes see what is not, and hear what has never been spoken, be faithful, but be fair—be vigilant, but be discriminating—strike, but listen—be sharp threshing instruments, but do not omit and destroy the precious grain. And all ye who are fast and firm friends of a most devout and religious Nonconformity, devote yourselves to fulfil the two proximate objects of our peculiar church-life—self-sustenance and extension; devote time and talents, property and moral influence—devote all that can be consecrated to this end—yield yourselves life-sacrifices to the advancement of a true type of church-life—stimulated not only by the hope of advancing the glory of God, but quickened also by the hope of promoting the welfare of the nation, and of receiving from the King of kings, in the day of His appearing, the true patriot's crown!

The Rev. John Kelly moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able address. He said he was sure the meeting must have come to the conviction that no one could have surpassed the chairman in some of the most remarkable features of character which he had developed in the course of the two sessions of the Congregational Union. There had been firmness without violence, and charity without compromise, and he was persuaded it would be impossible for any person, however widely he might differ from them in their ecclesiastical views and polity, not at any rate to concede that there had been nothing placed before the meeting which was not in perfect consistency with all that was gentlemanly, firm, and Christian. There was nothing more important in such gatherings than the proper and Scriptural exhibition of the great principles by which Congregationalists were distinguished. This year seemed especially to call for such an exhibition. He was not disposed to look with any feelings of irritation at that kind of hostility which had been manifested towards them by some of the clergy of the Established Church. They had probably come to look upon it by this time as part of the necessary inconveniences of human life, but they might be quite sure that if they were doing nothing to rectify misconceptions of Christianity they would not be thus troubled. Their strength lay mainly in keeping to the great truths by which they were distinguished, working them out in the spirit of Christianity, and resisting firmly but charitably every attempt to interfere with them. He could not help looking forward to the time when the principles of Congregationalism, not perhaps in the exact form in which they held them, should be generally held by the Church of Christ.

The Rev. H. Ollard, of Derby, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously and with acclamation and very briefly acknowledged.

The Rev. G. Smith then introduced to the assembly Mr. A. Woodruff, of New York, a delegate from the American Congregational Union; the Rev. Dr. McFarlane and the Rev. R. Redpath, M.A., from the London Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church; the Rev. W. Forbes, of Glasgow, from the Congregational Union of Scotland; and the Rev. Noble Shepherd, of Sligo, and Mr. Peter Tait, from the Irish Congregational Union. These gentlemen were fraternally welcomed by the chairman, in the name of the brethren, and took their places as members of the assembly.

THE BICENTENARY CELEBRATION.

The Rev. J. Corbin read an interesting report from the Bicentenary Committee giving the present position and prospects of the movement. It stated that the actual amount promised towards the fund was 129,304*l.*, but that there were reasons to believe that the total would be considerably augmented before the close of the year.

The Rev. R. Ashton presented the chairman with a copy of the memorial volume by Dr. Vaughan, published by Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

The Rev. T. James read a short paper setting forth the position of the movement for a Memorial Hall to be erected in the city of London, and strongly calling upon the denomination for aid in furtherance of that object.

The Rev. R. W. Dale, in moving a resolution founded upon these papers, expressed the gratification he felt at the statement put forth by the committee as to the good temper and Christian feeling which had been manifested by the denomination generally throughout the controversies which the Bicentenary celebration had called forth. It was very difficult indeed fully to estimate the results of that celebration. It had not been their intention to plunge into an angry controversy with the members of any other Church; their thought and wish were to build the tomb of the prophets, and to recal memories which would promote and strengthen their fidelity to principles dear to their hearts. He could not, however, look back upon the rising of the controversy with regret. He believed that in its final result it would prove to have been a great blessing, not only to members of their own branch of the Christian Church, but of the Established Church itself. As Englishmen, whatever concerned the spiritual strength and prosperity of the English Church concerned them, and they had an interest in the efficiency and devotedness of its ministers, and in the purity of its worship. In consequence of the isolation and antagonism into which they had been driven for many generations, it was very natural for them to suppose that the Established Church was not a fit subject for their criticism, but was to be left to the conduct and control of its own members. They had, however, been reminded of their duty during the past year, and were not likely to fall into the same mistake again. There had been another advantage resulting from this celebration, namely, that Congregational churches had been brought more closely together from end to end of the land. If they were to be one, it must be not by unions with a great federal organisation, but by their being penetrated with a common spirit and engaged in a common work for the promotion of great common principles. Now the celebration—reminding them that they had a common history, and held their principles as firmly as any of the churches by which they were surrounded; that they were engaged in a common conflict, and had a common mission—had done very much to remove that isolation and exaggerated independency of which their brethren in days gone by had often complained. Nor did it seem to him of small importance that their thoughts should have been turned to God's great and glorious works in times gone by. It was a great thing for any people to be reminded from time to time that they were born of earth's best blood, and remembering all the glory with which God had clothed their history in centuries gone by, they could not but find in that recollection a stimulus to do their own work in these times in such a manner as should make them worthy of their ancestry, and enable them to serve God even as they had done. He felt sure that the diffusion of information thoughout the churches respecting the history of that eventful period would prove to be a great means of grace, and that special thanks were due to those laborious and learned men among them who had given their time and strength to the recovery of the faded image of their past ecclesiastical life, and who had thus made them familiar with what God had wrought in days of old. He hoped he should not be thought presumptuous when he said on behalf of multitudes throughout the country that they felt under special obligation to Dr. Vaughan and Mr. Stoughton for the noble manner in which they had carried out the wishes of the denomination in this respect. One of those distinguished brethren seemed to have been baptized with the spirit of youth again to enable him to lead them on this great work. He trusted that one of the results of the increased unity brought about by this movement would be a very cordial response to the paper read by the Rev. T. James on behalf of the Memorial Hall, and that very large contributions would be obtained throughout the country on behalf of that most necessary object. (Cheers.)

The Rev. S. Hebditch seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, who was received with great cheering, said:—I am indebted, I presume, for the position in which I am placed not only to its being known that I sympathise with this general object, but that I have a special feeling of sympathy in relation to this Memorial Hall. I like that word "memorial," for it suggests that we Congregationalists of 1862 are conscious that we have a history. It suggests that we see much there in which to be interested, that we think it good that it should be remembered, and that we wish to see its visible memorial. It suggests, too, that we are not of the class of men who imagine that wisdom was born with them; at least, that it is to die with them. I believe that there is a great deal of folly abroad sometimes about the wisdom of our ancestors, but there is another folly on the other side—that which forgets that our ancestors ever had wisdom at all. The French free-thinkers and Atheists towards the close of the last century were accustomed to say that they wished all past history buried in oblivion—very like selfish men to talk in that way! They seemed to forget that without that past they would never have had their own present; and that whatever they might contribute in the way of good to that past, faulty as that past might have been, it would be very little compared with the good they had received from it. We sometimes have met with young men about eighteen or twenty who have somehow made their way to the conclusion that all the manhood of the past is a sort of "old fogyism." (Laughter.) I suppose we none of us have a very great respect for such young men. (Hear, hear.) And we have known some children, too, who seem as though they were not capable of understanding the duty of reverence and affection for parents. I suppose we none of us want such children. Then the next good thing is to take care that we are not like them; to take care that, having such fathers as we have—men who suffered so much, some of them even to the death, that they might give to us our present heritage of liberty and devoutness—we are not like those young men who talk of the past as fogyism, or like those children who don't know how to reverence their parents. My dear brethren, I wish to urge this matter, and to call upon you not as the gratification of mere taste, not as the achievement of some pleasant fancy—we are men and not children—but as a solemn duty. I suppose that most of us are aware that until the last year it has not been our manner to feel anything like adequately what it is that we owe to the men of 1662. We are just awakening into something like a consciousness of our obligation in that respect. But the grand point with all English people is the usefulness of a thing. What use will it be? "We don't want things to look at," say some. Well, we don't want things to look at, and if we want a thing to last, we must take care that it is not a thing merely to look at, for it won't last if it is. The things that are perpetuated are the things that are perpetuated to some purpose. We want ours to be a permanent memorial of the good men to whom I refer, and for that purpose it is to have its place in connexion with and inseparable from the very centre and core of everything constituting a security for perpetuity to ourselves as a denomination. We wish to have it in connexion with all the organisations that owe their origin to our churches, and that receive their life-blood from our churches. And if there be anything in our principles as Congregationalists promising perpetuity—if there be anything in that piety that we think has always been associated with them promising perpetuity—we want this guarantee for perpetuity to go along with this Memorial Hall, that it shall stand before the country as expressive of our practical solicitude for the evangelisation of the land in which we live. Then again we want it also to stand associated with the higher culture of our denomination. It is a fact connected with the history of Independency in this country, that it is an illustration, look at it where you will, almost of the way in which mind may triumph over multitude—in which the few may seem to become many by being brought under influences which somehow or other do tend to elevate the average intelligence of the body. We have never taken the multitude as we should like to have taken them, but though we have always constituted as it were but a fraction of this great community, we have been a fraction whose power has been of a character which it is hardly for me to describe. And we wish all this perpetuated. We wish Congregationalism to stand associated in the public mind with the higher form of culture, and therefore we wish to have the Library, which is associated with the existing building, placed in a more central and accessible position, and also placed under arrangements to make the consulting of it very easy, and having it also greatly augmented after the present movement. We wish also to have a hall for the delivery of lectures on matters connected with the literature and history of our body. This will give an impetus from the centre to the circumference of our denomination. I am anxious, also, that it should stand out as the refutation of a very common charge brought against us, as the expression of the unity possible to the Congregationalists of England and Wales. You know very well, brethren, that the common charge against Independency is that it means isolation and division—that it is a rope of sand. I appeal to this very meeting as a refutation of that, for though this Congregational Union of England and Wales is not all that some of our body would like it to be as to its exact symmetry, it is really a union of the Congregationalists of England and Wales; and I see in this assembly here and now the most advanced illustration to be found on the surface of Europe as to the degree in which it is possible to bring a high degree of individual independence into connexion with a wide degree of organisation and power of joint action. Very true, it may be, that there is a tendency about our system somewhat to difference of opinion—all principles have their incidence of danger. A strong individualism will tend to anarchy, but a strong multitudinism, on the other side, will tend to popery, and we don't want that. (Hear, hear.) I think that our Scriptural Congregationalism rests about midway between these two extremes. If you want all people to think alike—if I may use such an Irishism—take care that they never think at all. (Laughter.) Educate them; get them to think at all and they will be sure to differ more or less. But then that is only half the mission of intelligence. The mission of my intelligence is not only to make me self-reliant and to cause me at all times to differ from my brethren, but my intelligence ought to go a step further and make out how it is that with all this difference there shall yet be realised a basis of concord. In our dealings with an evil in one form let us take care we do not rush to an opposite extreme and bring back a remedy that will be worse than the disease. Our great business I think should now be to try to give existence to the central building—an expression of thought and feeling that shall have come up to London from every county in England, an evidence of that wide sea of thought and feeling that is common to hundreds and thousands of Christians scattered as we are through the land. Many people, it may be, see very little in this Union, and they would see very little in the accomplishment of this object, but if you go outside I believe you will find that men have a more wholesome appreciation of the power belonging to us as a denomination when they look at us through the medium of this Union, than when they look upon us through any other media. Society in this country has the feeling deeply rooted in it that union is power, and when you see no element of union, you see nothing from which to augur strength. Let me just tell you a secret. English Congregationalism is not to die—the past tells us that if hanging could have killed us we should have been killed nearly three centuries ago; ay, and if the waste of the dungeon could have killed us we should have been killed nearly three centuries ago. If learning could have confounded us—if argument could have confuted us—if wit and ribaldry, sarcasm and scurrility—if arrogance and insult could have abashed and destroyed us, abashed we should have been and destroyed we should have been. But here we are. (Cheers.) Wit and ribaldry, sarcasm and mendacity and haughty bearing—these are the only things they can bring against us now. Bad laws

they cannot bring. Our fathers were not killed by such things, and I suppose some of us do not mean to be killed by them. (Hear, hear.) And there is another secret. (A laugh.) You must not suppose that all England that is not with us is against us. It would be a great mistake to suppose that. No doubt our good friends the clergy of the Church of England have been looking at us rather strangely of late. Some of them have acted generously and nobly, and where that is the case there is my right hand for them. (Cheers.) I have no quarrel with the men who don't put themselves by the tyrants of 1662 and try to justify them. But there are many of both sexes who look at us through clerical spectacles—who think of us as their spiritual guides tell them to think, and feel as they tell them to feel; and then, of course, it is a bad time of day with us. But that is not all England. (Hear, hear.) As far back as 1688 there were men who did not go in with the Comprehension Bill who were themselves Churchmen. Why, think you? Why, they said, "Our Constitution has quite enough Church. We want these people as religious communities—these ministers as the ministers of free communities—as an element outside the Establishment to check the tendencies of that Establishment towards high and arbitrary power." (Hear, hear.) And there is a party of that kind that has come all down with our history. They believe we have a very important mission, and were an attempt to be made to-morrow to introduce some bad laws against us you would see hundreds of such men in our Legislature coming up and saying, "No, hands off. (Hear, hear.) The Nonconformists are Englishmen as well as ourselves, and we are satisfied, upon the whole, that the action of Nonconformity is a wholesome thing." (Cheers.) I should like this class of men in England to be directed to the hall we are about to erect as an indication of our love, vigour, and unity, and then, when the day of opening comes, I should like to see a Peer of the realm in the chair, and a large gathering of the Senate of England—not to gratify childish vanity—(Hear, hear)—God forbid—but to bring up to our minds again remembrances of what God has done for us, and the place he has given us in the estimation of our country, the securities he has thrown about us, and the large field that he has opened to us for spreading his truth. (Cheers.) Brethren from the country, mark this—if you do not help us in London we will build a place without you, but if that were to be so, the grief of my heart at finding London left without adequate sympathy from the country would be so great that it would almost outweigh all the pleasure I have felt connected with this movement. Now, brethren from the country, up and do your duty. (Loud applause.)

Mr. S. MORLEY said that he was glad of the opportunity, as a citizen of England, a layman, and a Christian, to express the feelings of thankfulness with which he looked back on the work of the past few months, and his obligation to those who had been giving to the country a testimony on the subject of the Bicentenary. He believed that thousands of earnest Englishmen had been thus led to think in a manner in which they had never thought before. He was one of those who cared but little about ancestry, though he was glad enough to see a connexion traced between the glorious men of 1662 and himself, believing that the men who in that period did not go quite so far as Congregationalists did would do so had they lived in 1862; his conviction was that the men who had been the greatest blessing to the country were the self-made men earnestly seeking to benefit the age in which they lived. As a practical man the thought had come home to him whether Congregationalists were in a condition to say to thoughtful men in the Establishment, "Come with us." No doubt the theory of their system would enable them to say so with a clear conscience, but he was also anxious that they should make the people of England feel that they were practically working to their advantage; and he thought that the Bicentenary controversy would have this tendency. He would take the liberty of endorsing Dr. Vaughan's appeal for the Memorial Hall. That was essentially a denominational object. He might mention that Exeter-hall had been refused to the committee for the meeting on Wednesday (this day)—the proprietors of the hall differing with the promoters of the meeting as to the object for which it was asked. ("Shame.") They therefore wanted a substantial building in which they could hold their meetings, and in which their various denominational societies could find a permanent and central home. One word in reference to education. He held in his hand the particular clause of the Act of Uniformity which closed the efforts of many excellent men as teachers. Now, with the light coming into the minds of many of the foremost men of the day, such as Lord Stanley and Mr. Justice Coleridge, he did say that those friends who had for the last few years been giving their unfeigned assent and consent to a system now in process of condemnation by numbers of men in public life, competent to give an opinion, ought to look at the subject again, and to say whether they were occupying the right position in reference to it as citizens and Christians. The subject of middle-class schools demanded serious attention, and the proper carrying out of a plan for the establishment of such schools in connexion with the denomination would have a most important bearing on our position as a denomination. In conclusion he believed that as a denomination we never had a brighter future before us, if we were true to our principles. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. HAYDON, of High Wycombe, said that the country brethren would not like their London friends to have the building of the hall to themselves, and he for one should have great pleasure in promising a contribution of a hundred guineas towards that object. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. G. ROGERS, of Ashton-under-Lyne, said that one reason why the friends in Lancashire had not contributed more liberally towards the Memorial Hall was the prevalence of the great distress in the cotton districts, but he had every reason to believe that they would exert themselves to assist in the movement.

Mr. JOHN CROSSLEY said he trusted that the large hall would be made capable of accommodating at least 2,000 persons, and the small one 600 or 700; otherwise, they would be quite inadequate to the wants of the body.

The Rev. E. MELLOR, of Liverpool, the Chairman elect of the Union, entered at some length into explanations of a local character in reference to the Bicentenary movement in Liverpool. He also complained that he had been systematically misreported in some of the local newspapers.

The resolution was then carried and the Conference adjourned.

THE DINNER.

The assembly repaired to the London Tavern, where dinner had been provided, but for some hundreds less than were present, and the consequence was a good deal of discomfort. Mr. Vardy, one of the stewards, subsequently explained that the difficulty had arisen solely from the unprecedented numbers attending the meetings, and from gentlemen not obtaining their dinner-tickets sufficiently early. At the close of the repast,

The CHAIRMAN, in the name of the Union, cordially welcomed the members of other Churches who were present.

The Rev. R. REDPATH, United Presbyterian minister, responded to the fraternal greetings of the chairman, and stated that the Presbyterian Nonconformists of Scotland warmly sympathised with their Congregational brethren in England, in maintaining the rights of Christian congregations. He also remarked that two-thirds of the population of Scotland were unconnected with the State Church. The United Presbyterians, the Free Church, and the Endowed Church, were as nearly as possible equal in the number of their members. This being the state of things, there was no dominant sect in Scotland, as there was in England, to oppress the rest. Another great advantage which they had in Scotland was that the ministers of all the denominations were receiving the same University education.

The CHAIRMAN having remarked that there were many brethren from the provinces whose voices the meeting would like to hear, but that he felt a difficulty in making a selection, there were loud and general calls for "Mr. Parsons."

The Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York, consequently rose, and expressed his great pleasure in being present at this autumnal assembly, the more so as he was prevented from attending the annual meeting in May. He had, however, read the admirable address then delivered from the chair with much profit, and had listened with delight to the second address with which Mr. Martin had favoured them. Mr. Parsons spoke with some emotion of the great and sincere kindness which had been of late shown to him, in an especial manner, by the Episcopal clergy of the city in which it was his happiness to labour, and testified to his continued and firm adhesion to Nonconformist and Congregational principles.

On Mr. Parsons resuming his seat there were loud calls for Dr. HALLEY, who rose in the midst of general applause, and said:—"I am going over to the Church. (Laughter.) I have an appointment at four o'clock with the secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, and I must therefore bid you farewell, and take my departure to the Church." (Laughter and cheers.)

The Rev. G. SMITH explained that an invitation had been addressed by the committee of the Congregational Union to the Baptist Union to be represented at the meetings, and he expected that a delegate would be in the assembly on Wednesday. Mr. Smith also stated that the Rev. T. Binney had hoped to have been present at the meetings, but that he had felt it to be desirable to accept an invitation to Cornwall.

The Rev. JOHN WILKS, of Galway, made a few remarks in reference to Congregationalism in Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. GRIFFITH, of Holyhead, at the instance of the Rev. G. Smith, next rose, and, in reference to a remark of Mr. Smith's, said that the Congregational Union was really inclusive of Wales; for though the voices of the Nonconformists of the Principality differed from those of England, their heads, their hearts, and their tongues were one—they thought alike, felt alike, and were united in their work. He had been at Holyhead for forty years, and in that time nineteen new congregations had been formed, making the number thirty-five instead of sixteen; and the number of church-members had doubled. They were mindful of the Bicentenary in Wales; several interesting conferences had been held upon the subject, at which it was resolved to build twenty new chapels in the Principality—ten in the North and ten in the South—to be erected in destitute localities. They had determined to raise 20,000*l.* for this object. Some thousands of this sum had already been contributed, and the Principality had been divided into thirty-two districts; and twice thirty-two faithful brethren had volunteered their services to canvassing congregations, small and great, from Cardiff to Holyhead, to secure co-operation in the undertaking.

The proceedings concluded by singing the Doxology.

THE SOIREE AT FREEMASONS' HALL.

In the evening there was a very numerously attended *soirée* at Freemasons' Hall. After tea Mr. S. MORLEY took the chair, and the proceedings were commenced by singing the psalm—

From all that dwell below the skies
Let the Creator's praise arise.

and by the offering of prayer by the Rev. E. S. Prout, of Norwich.

The CHAIRMAN said he stood there at the request of the committee to give in their name a welcome to the visitors, both metropolitan and provincial, and he was prepared to do that most heartily. He had greatly rejoiced to witness such a noble gathering as that which assembled in the Weigh House Chapel, and was impressed with the thought of the immense amount of moral and spiritual power that was there represented. On a recent visit to Belgium he was much affected to witness the deep debasement of the people, and the prevalence everywhere of priests and soldiers, and returned home with the resolution to be more earnest than ever in efforts to separate the spiritual from the political, and he rejoiced to see in the members of this Union a powerful agency working in this direction. And it ought never to be forgotten that in respect of civil as well as of religious freedom the men of the present day were deeply indebted to the Nonconformists of two hundred years.

Mr. WILLIAM WILLANS, of Huddersfield, on behalf of the visitors, responded to the welcome of the chairman.

The Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON was then called upon to deliver an address on "The Lessons of the Bicentenary." It proved to be an elaborate and eloquent written discourse. It treated first of the lessons with regard to the discipline of circumstances; second, the lessons regarding the importance of ecclesiastical principles; and third, the lessons with regard to the reformation and improvement of the Congregational system. Under the first head he showed that the Nonconformists of the seventeenth century were lead on, step by step, till they came to occupy a permanent position outside of the pale of the Establishment, by the circumstances that arose in their history, and pointed out the influence of circumstances upon the ecclesiastical preferences of people now. Under the second head Mr. Stoughton discoursed upon the ecclesiastical principles of the Puritans and their pious lives, and the importance of a due assertion of church principles by modern Nonconformists. The third part of the subject, the reformation and improvement of the Congregational system, he said he approached with trembling. He had no faith in the virtue of organic changes to work spiritual results, but still he held that from time to time changes in modes of operation might be desirable, and of much practical advantage. As to the churches, a very obvious evil in the present day was the existence of two or three distinct churches in the same small town, where united they would not more than fill a moderate-sized chapel. They might in many cases become one church. But where this was not done there should be such unity of action and closeness of fellowship that no separate "interests" should exist. There might be periodical communions and a systematic interchange of pulpits by the ministers. Another evil requiring remedy was the facility which was given to separations, which looked very much like schism. A third evil was the multiplication of small churches in rural districts, which must necessarily be feeble in their operations, and the pastors of them be inadequately supported. One of the best ways of celebrating the Bicentenary would be the raising of the stipends of the ministers of the smaller churches. They had no means of making laws to effect the improvements he had indicated, but they might be brought about by creating an enlightened public opinion. Then with respect to the ministry. The colleges demanded attention. A few first-rate scholars were required to defend the principles and to enrich the literature of Nonconformity, whom the churches should not grudge amply to support. Then they required a large body of well-educated popular preachers, who would never be at a loss for support; and, besides these, a number of men not so highly educated, for the small pastorates. More attention ought to be paid to the terms of admission to the Congregational ministry, so as to maintain a high standard of character as well as of ability. In large towns he was disposed to believe that a plurality of pastors was desirable in many congregations, and in some essential to their usefulness. Then, as to the people. Some required to be taught the duty of individual effort in the vineyard of the Lord, others only needed to be set to appropriate missionary work; and women might be much more largely employed in a variety of ways. Comprehension should be the watchword of the Congregational churches within their own limits. They should bring Christians together as numerously as possible, and then combine strongly, and, saved from intestine warfare, concentrate their efforts upon works of usefulness and piety and love. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. HALLEY, in an eloquent speech, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Stoughton for his address, with a request for its publication.

The Rev. H. ALLON said he felt that it was a comfort to be able to say that he had never witnessed a controversy which had been conducted with so much of Christian feeling and principle as the present one. He thought that the legitimacy of the celebration might be regarded as well nigh conceded. Surely it was the privilege of all good men to celebrate the memory of good men who had gone before them. Then, again, it had been abundantly demonstrated that the Two Thousand were the legitimate predecessors of the Nonconformists of the present day. It was true that they did not stand exactly in that sane position: they were Nonconformists practically, as their friend Mr. Martin had well observed, whilst the present race of Nonconformists had become so theoretically as well. (Hear, hear.) The practical results of the movement in the shape of contributions were not to be despised, as well as the high-minded principle which that money represented. They were in danger in seasons of prosperity of forgetting their distinctive principles; and, probably, while working harmoniously with the clergy of the

Establishment, their Christian forbearance had been misinterpreted to mean compromise, and they themselves had been in danger of forgetting the importance of the very principles on which the churches were constituted. It was well that attention should be called to the danger. He was thankful also that attention had been called to the constitution of the Nonconformist churches, and for the literature which the year had produced. There were also lessons for the rest of the community which must not be underrated, and he believed that the very vehemence of the opposition of the clergy of the Establishment proved that they were ill at ease in the position which they occupied. He had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. (Cheers.)

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

The Rev. J. STOUGHTON said he should be happy to place himself in communication with the secretary, and publish the paper in such a way as he and the committee might think fit to advise.

A vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. Wills, of Bristol, seconded by Mr. J. Spicer, was then passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings were brought to a close by singing the doxology and prayer.

A MONSTER ANTI-EASTER-DUES DEMONSTRATION.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

The six dining-room chairs seized on Friday week, from the house of Mr. Martin, of Beech Grove-terrace, Leeds, under a distress warrant for 1s. 6d. (Easter-dues), issued at the instance of

the Rev. W. M. Heald,*
Vicar of Birstal,

were publicly sold by auction on Monday afternoon, in Vicar's Croft. The occasion was regarded by the conscientious opponents of Easter-dues and similar imposts as a favourable opportunity for disseminating, by oral addresses and published statements, the principles and reasons by which those are actuated who decline to make these compulsory payments for the support of a Church whose ministrations they never attend. The seizure, probably from the circumstances of its novelty in this town, attracted more than ordinary attention, and placards, of which the following is a specimen, have appeared upon the walls and been distributed in the streets within the last few days :—

"SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICE. — The Principles of the Church of England, as by law established, will be illustrated at four o'clock on Monday next, October 5th, 1862, in the Vicar's Croft, by the public sale of six dining-room chairs, seized at a gentleman's house in Beech Grove-terrace, Leeds, last Friday (as announced in the *Mercury* of last Saturday) by virtue of a warrant of distress obtained by the Rev. W. M. Heald, vicar of Birstal, under the advice of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, for the recovery of Easter-dues.

The time fixed for the sale was four o'clock, but a considerable crowd assembled long before that hour. The individual who had undertaken to discharge the duties of auctioneer, had at that time mounted the wagon in which the six chairs were placed in readiness for the sale, and on being identified he became the subject of a smart fire of jokes, and the ironical comments of the crowd forced him, for the moment, to quit his elevated position. About a quarter to four, the Rev. Dr. Brewer, the Rev. W. Thomas, the Rev. J. Adcock, Mr. Martin, and others, who were announced to address the assembly after the sale, arrived, and were enthusiastically welcomed. At four o'clock the crowd had increased to at least 4,000 or 5,000, and the auctioneer, Mr. George Furness by name, amidst the laughter, and by no means complimentary remarks of the assembly, gave an indication that he was about to begin. He placed in his hatband a card, informing all of his right to act as an auctioneer, but the moment he attempted to proceed with the usual introductory address, the discordant murmur from the multitude around him prevented a word being heard. He attempted vainly to still the noise, but the only expressions which were audible were the recommendations to him from stentorian voices to "throw up the job," and to "show the chairs." Three or four times he began, "Now, gentlemen," but was unable to get further, until at length a momentary lull occurring, he availed himself of the opportunity to inform them that he should sell whatever they might say. The disturbance, however, continued for some minutes, and Mr. Thomas then appealed to the crowd to allow the sale to proceed. Amidst frequent interruptions and hisses, the auctioneer was enabled to hurry over the conditions of sale, and to inform his hearers that the chairs were seized for Easter-dues. His request for a bid was at first responded to by satirical offers of a penny per-chair, but an arrangement having been previously made that the articles should be re-purchased and presented to the gentleman from whom they were seized, 1*l.* 1s. per chair was offered, and they were knocked down almost immediately at that price (6*l.* 6s. for the six). The auctioneer, apparently glad that he had concluded his task, took off his hat, thanked those present, and disappeared.

Mr. Councillor TATHAM then presented himself, and said he had been asked to preside on that occasion, more for the purpose of introducing other speakers than of offering any remarks of his own. The Society of Friends, of which he was a member, had always resisted the payment of ecclesiastical demands, and that this was from principle and not from a "scruple of the pocket," was shown by the fact that they went on year by year paying five or ten fold the amount of the original claim. He had been looking over the amount obtained from the Society of Friends by distraints similar to the one brought before them that day, and he found that from the commencement it had exceeded 1,200,000*l.* (Cries of "Shame.") He was glad to find that Dissenters were beginning to act upon the principle which the Society of Friends had adopted for the last 200 years, and he believed that if they had done so throughout, there would have been no need for their meeting together on that occasion. (Applause.)

The Rev. W. THOMAS, in an able speech, moved a resolution, declaring compulsory payments on behalf of religion unjust in principle, oppressive in action, contrary to the Word of God, and injurious to the interests of true religion. On that occasion, he said, they had offered no resistance to the law of the land; had they done so, he supposed policemen and soldiers might have been called in, and as occurred in Edinburgh a few years ago, the sale would have been conducted in the midst of a grand military display, with the blast of trumpets and the clash of swords. (Hear, hear.) They had their own places of worship to support, and they held that it was according to the teaching of Scripture, as well as sound in common sense, that the man who believed in any religion should support it himself and not compel any one who differed from him to do so. They claimed perfect equality. He did not believe Episcopalianism, as such, was more persecuting or unjust than Methodism, or Presbyterianism, or Independency, but State-Churchism was essentially, and must ever be, persecuting. Could any man point out in the Bible an instance where a man's chairs were seized because he would not support the Church, or where force was employed to compel payments for religion?

The Rev. J. ADCOCK seconded the resolution.

The Rev. G. W. CONDER supported the resolution in an earnest address, in the course of which he replied, with great force and pungency, to a letter in support of Easter-dues, which appeared in our Conservative contemporary on Saturday.

The Rev. Dr. BREWER also spoke in favour of the resolution, and, as an illustration of the injustice of these seizures, asked his audience what they supposed the Vicar of Birstal or the Bishop of Ripon would think if, being resident in India, their goods were to be taken for the support of the idolatrous worship of the natives?

The resolution was then put and carried. only one hand being held up against it, and the Rev. W. THOMAS having announced that arrangements had been made for a meeting of the Liberation Society in Leeds, the proceedings closed with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

* We give the rev. distrainer's name every prominence that it may not be forgotten.—[ED. NONCON.]

EXCITING CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT DORKING.

The little town of Dorking has signalised itself for some time past by an annual Church-rate contest. Last year an illegal seizure for Church-rates rendered it still more notorious. It will be remembered, probably, that the sequel to the magisterial indiscretion which led to this informal proceeding were a heavy penalty and an inglorious discomfiture. A Church-rate contest occurred shortly after the seizure referred to, and, as may be readily imagined, intensified the opposition to the impost. A larger number of votes than had ever before been given on the question were recorded, and the rate, after a severe struggle, was carried by a majority of only one. The palpable invalidity of the rate, however, sufficed to deter from an attempt to enforce it, and the leading opponents to its being levied have been spared even a demand for its payment.

A vestry was convened on Friday last to make a new rate. The vicar of Dorking, the Rev. W. H. Joyce, occupied the chair, and a considerable number of ratepayers were present. Immediately after the convening notice had been read, Mr. C. Rose moved a resolution proposing to adjourn the vestry till the 7th of November, to allow an opportunity of investigating and reporting on the liability of the ecclesiastical districts into which the parish is now divided, one of which districts, it is clear, from the fact of its church being consecrated more than twenty years, is no longer subject to the repair of the mother-church. Mr. Thomas Marsh seconded the proposition. The chairman refused to put the motion to the vestry, whereupon Mr. Rose protested. The vicar's churchwarden then read the estimate, and proposed its adoption. On the motion being seconded, Mr. Cole moved that the items for clerk's salary, beadle's salary, hat and coat for ditto, and an item for an additional pew-opener, be expunged, and that the items for bread and wine, and washing surplices, and incidental expenses, be reduced respectively from 15*l.* to 5*l.*, and from 25*l.* to 10*l.* Mr. W. A. Marsh seconded Mr. Cole's amendment, which, on being put to the vestry, was declared by the chairman to be carried. A poll was thereupon demanded by the churchwardens. A motion was now made that a rate of 2d. in the pound be granted. Mr. Rose remonstrated on the irregularity of the chairman's allowing a proposal for a rate before the estimate had been decided upon. The vicar, however, persisted in putting the motion to the meeting, Mr. Rose again protesting. The rate, on being put, was declared to be lost, and the wardens once more demanded a poll. The chairman fixed the poll to commence immediately for those present at the vestry, to be resumed shortly afterwards, to close at four o'clock, and be re-opened on Monday, and finally to close at the same hour on that day. The poll was but languid the first day, 31 votes being recorded for, and 14 against, the rate. The proceedings were resumed on Monday with more spirit, the pro-rate plurality voters considerably augmenting their majority in the first hour of the poll. The opponents of the rate, however, showed a considerable numerical increase in the course of the day, the poll ultimately closing as follows—for the rate, 100 persons, 201 votes; against the rate, 120 persons, 146 votes. On the vicar declaring the rate to be carried, and Mr. Cole's amendment to be lost, Mr. Rose protested against his doing so as irregular before the estimate had been decided upon. The chairman was hastily signing his name in the poll-book when Mr. Rose moved the adjournment of the vestry for three weeks to allow an opportunity for the churchwardens to amend their estimate. Mr. W. A. Marsh seconded the motion. The vicar declared the proceedings at an end, and vacated the chair. Mr. Rose contended that Mr. Cole's amendment having been negatived, it was now competent to move another amendment to the original resolution, proposing the adoption of the estimate. A cry being raised to propose some one else in the chair, the vicar returned to it and affirmed his right to occupy it, refusing inexorably to put Mr. Rose's amendment to the meeting. Mr. Rose once more protested, and moved that the item for lighting and warming the church, 21*l.*, be expunged, and that for incidentals be reduced to 11*l.* This the vicar also refused to put. Mr. Rose again protested, and called upon all present to witness the chairman's refusal.

Thus ended this exciting contest, with the result of which the opponents of the rate have but little reason to be dissatisfied. Though beaten by plurality votes at the poll, they obtained a majority of persons and an increase of 33 votes over the minority of last year. It is questionable indeed whether, with a little more organisation and activity, they might not have been triumphant. Their defeat in the present instance is due to the apathy of some who ought to have been foremost in the battle. Some of the so-called leading Dissenters, and among them the pastor of the principal Nonconformist church in the town, for instance, abstained from attending the vestry and from voting at the poll. The rate, though carried, is palpably an invalid one, and cannot be enforced. The probability is, that, after the costly lesson of last year, churchwardens and justices will shrink from attempting its enforcement.

THE STATE-CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

The Rev. J. Bardsley, M.A., of London, has been delivering his lecture, "A Churchman's view of the Bicentenary agitation," at Plymouth and Devonport. On each occasion there were crowded audiences and an animated discussion. The lecturer produced his usual quotations, and at the close of his lecture a discussion ensued between him and the Rev. C. B. Symes, Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Holmden, and the Rev. Mr. Egg. In his closing reply Mr. Bardsley denied that the Act of Uniformity was the same as that passed in 1662. He might possibly be wrong, but the more he studied the question, the more he was convinced the Church of England was an admirable system. It had fought the battles of the Reformation, and had proved the bulwark of Protestantism in this country for 300 years. The Dissenters had done a great deal of good, he acknowledged, but he believed they were not doing well in creating the discussion at that time. The meeting was orderly and the discussion on the whole fair. At Devonport, Mr. Bardsley alluded at some length to the inconsistency of Dissenters in raising the Bicentenary agitation, quoted against them the *Methodist Magazine*, and referred at length to the stigma which he alleged had been cast upon the Evangelical clergy of the Church of England, who were accused of a dishonourable adherence to the National Church. A very animated discussion then ensued, which occupied about two hours, and the scenes manifested occasionally were of the most disorderly description. The following gentlemen took part in the discussion :—The Rev. J. M. Charlton, Rev. C. B. Symes, Mr. T. Nicholson, Mr. A. Rooker, and Mr. Fothergill. The meeting concluded amid great uproar at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Bardsley has delivered the same lecture at Atherstone, in Warwickshire, at the request of the incumbent of the parish, who moved a vote of thanks to him. The Rev. B. Richings, of Mancetter, took the opportunity to comment upon the unholy alliance of "Papists, infidels, and Dissenters" against the welfare of the Church of England. To his thinking, Dissent had not, of course, a leg to stand on. They might be very well satisfied did they have liberty to hide themselves from public scorn. The Dissenters, not disposed to be branded as cowards, took the same ground, and under the presidency of the same chairman put forth as their expositor the Rev. W. F. Callaway, of Birmingham, who gave a lecture upon "The Principles of Nonconformity." The Corn Exchange was crowded and the lecturer frequently applauded.

A Church Defence Institution has been formed at Worcester, at a meeting convened by circular from the Rural Deans of the Worcester Deanery, under the sanction of the Bishop. The chairman explained the object to be "to rally the members of the Church—clergy and laity—against the systematic and well-organised attacks of the Liberation and other Dissenting societies." Not only were those attacks made against the union of Church and State and against Church-rates, but the most distasteful bills were introduced into Parliament—for instance, a bill to invade the sanctuary of their dead, and give Dissenters permission to perform their services in churchyards. The next step, no doubt, would be for them to come into the churches. They had already tried to take possession of those schools which had been established for the education of youth in the principles of the Church of England, and to mould those institutions according to their own views. These and other facts rendered it absolutely necessary that when the enemies of the Church were organised Churchmen should unite in self-defence. It was like the rifle movement, formed for "defence, not defiance." Parochial societies are to be formed.

CLERICAL DOINGS AT TOTTERIDGE, HERTS.

"Scrutator" writes to us as follows :—"In a little out-of-the-way village, called Totteridge, situated within ten miles of the metropolis, the poor curate, judging by some papers which have fallen into my hands, has been made to feel the Scripture truth, that 'a man's foes are they of his own household.' As far as I can ascertain the facts of this case, the rector, after informing his curate that he had no fault to find either with his character or his doctrine,—although he is accused of preaching

'*Baptismal Regeneration*,'—gave him notice to quit the curacy at the expiration of six months. After this notice, a parish vestry was convened to sympathise with the oppressed curate, and a memorial was drawn up and signed by nine-tenths of the principal householders, commenting on the injustice of dismissing a curate without assigning any reason; but neither the parish nor officiating priest were thought worthy of a reply. The latter is a pugnacious little man; and at the close of the six months refused to give up the vicarage (or rectory), and even performed—I am afraid we must use that word—the service beyond the prescribed limit, until inhibited by the bishop (Rochester) from preaching either at Totteridge or in any other parish in his diocese. Passing by the *scene* in the church on the last Sunday the curate officiated, the *Barnet Gazette* publishes a curious financial statement, from which it appears that the payment of Mr. Damell's salary was always in arrears, and never regularly liquidated. I see from the 'Clergy List' that the two livings—both held by one rector—stand thus:—Hatfield, 2,000*l.* a-year; and Totteridge, 345*l.* The question one naturally asks is—Is it *honest* to take all this money and pay the poor man who does half the work 100*l.* a-year? The next question is—Ought this paltry pittance to be paid by driblets? and, lastly,—Is it not the acme of injustice first to *fine*, and then to pauperise a man against whom you have no complaint? I am credibly informed that even the few acres of land round the parsonage are let to a neighbouring farmer! In perusing the statement of accounts referred to there is a queer-looking item by which it appears that for the *first time* during the six years the curate receives the salary in one sum, but the oddest part of that transaction is, that the money is paid by an '*assurance company*'! Now, Sir, as a watchful guardian over the interests of true religion, I hope you will ventilate this Totteridge case. Such facts as these, whilst they justify your frequently severe strictures on the unscriptural character of Episcopacy, will tend to stimulate the pious Episcopalians to seek a remedy for such evils."

THE ARCHBISHOPRICS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.—The *Globe* says:—"The absence of her Majesty in Germany partly accounts for the delay in the official announcement of Archbishop Longley's appointment to Canterbury. No step could be taken about filling the see of York until it became vacant by Dr. Longley's acceptance of the Primacy." It is now authoritatively stated that the Bishop of London has, after full consideration, declined the honour which the Prime Minister proposed to confer upon him, and will continue to discharge the heavy and responsible duties of the metropolitan diocese.

THE COOLIES IN THE WEST INDIES.—A missionary association has been formed in Trinidad for the purpose of bringing Hindoo Christian teachers from India to act as interpreters, catechists, teachers of schools, and assistants to the clergy in evangelising the Coolie immigrants.

DR. MILLER.—A Birmingham letter tells us—"Dr. Miller is very cordial to Messrs. Vince and Dale, but returned the platform tickets for the London Missionary Society's Annual Meeting, which had been sent him, stating that after the accusations, &c., &c."—*Liberator.*

PROTESTANTISM IN PARIS.—It is pleasant to find that the cause of Protestantism increases. The fact is so palpable, that it has forced itself upon the notice of the Municipal Council of Paris—not the most quick-sighted body, we may be sure, to discover the growth of reformed opinions; and they have resolved to erect a new Protestant church in the city, as a part of their national duty.—*Evangelical Christendom.*

THE JEWS AT JERUSALEM.—Jacob Saffia, a Jerusalem Rabbi, is in Australia, collecting funds for erecting Jewish buildings on Mount Zion. The rabbi speaks English, and converses fluently in Hebrew, German, Spanish, Italian, and Arabic. There are now nearly 8,000 Jews at Jerusalem. An opinion prevails amongst them that Scripture warrants a belief that the Holy City is to be re-established on Mount Zion.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the present state of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and report whether the ecclesiastical revenues could not be more advantageously administered for the interests of the Church, have now reported to the House. They have held numerous meetings, and taken evidence upon various branches of the inquiry submitted to them. "They have not," however, "acquired sufficient information to enable them to pronounce a decisive opinion upon all the questions brought under their notice. There are also some other questions which may require investigation." They therefore content themselves with reporting the evidence to the House, and recommend the re-appointment of the committee at the commencement of the ensuing Session.

THE LATE REV. GEORGE CLAYTON.—The will of the Rev. George Clayton, late of Great Gaines, Upminster, Essex, was proved in London on the 5th ult. The will, which is of moderate length, bears date 1859. This well-known popular minister, who died in July last, has left both real and personal property, which he has bequeathed, with the exception of some legacies to friends and others, and charitable bequests—to his wife and the members of his family. To his daughter Mary he has bequeathed a life interest in certain funded property, and upon her decease the following charities will receive the rev. gentleman's benevolent consideration, viz.:—The British and Foreign Bible Society, ditto School Society, Congregational Fund to Relieve Necessitous Ministers of the Gospel, Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill; New Asylum for Infants and Fatherless Children, London Missionary, Congregational School, Lewisham; the York-street Sunday-school, Walworth; ditto Girls' School, Royal Humane Society, Religious Tract Society, British School, Upminster; and Surrey Mission Society—to each a legacy of 100*l.* is bequeathed; also 400*l.* to the trustees of the chapel on Upminster-hill.

HETERODOXY IN THE CHURCH.—A new work is now passing through the press, which, in the boldness and startling nature of its views, goes, it is said, even beyond the celebrated "Essays and Reviews." It will enhance the interest attaching to such an announcement to learn that the author of the forthcoming work, which is said to be of a semi-scientific and theological character, is understood to be one of our bishops. The friends of the author, apprehensive of the results to his sacerdotal position and character from such untoward revelations of opinion, have, it is understood, earnestly endeavoured, but in vain, to dissuade the right rev. prelate from its publication. It is, moreover, asserted that so conscious is the episcopal writer that his work is not in harmony with his declarations on assuming his spiritual functions, that he is prepared to resign his see rather than forego the privilege of disburdening his conscience on the disputed questions which form the subject-matter of his lucubrations.—*Daily Telegraph.*

INTOLERANCE IN SWITZERLAND.—The Grand Council of Argau, in Switzerland, having voted almost unanimously (there being only one dissentient) that the Jews should, to some extent, be admitted to political rights, the opponents of the measure immediately issued a petition demanding the revocation of the Grand Council. According to the terms of the constitution, as soon as this revocation is demanded by 6,000 citizens an appeal to the people becomes a matter of course. The petition having received more than 9,000 signatures the people were convoked in their comitia, and decided by 25,000 to 9,000 that the members of the Grand Council should have their mandate revoked. "It is," says the *Indépendance Belge*, "a strange thing, and one deeply to be deplored, that such an example of intolerance, and such a flagrant infraction of the principle of religious liberty, and of civil and political equality, should be given in a country essentially democratic, which Europe has been wont to regard as the most impregnable citadel of freedom."

GAVAZZI AND THE "POPE'S BRIGADE."—The Tralee mob, who created a riot on the occasion of Gavazzi's visit to that town, have served that lecturer greatly. He lectured on Tuesday night in the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin, which was very much crowded. At the conclusion of his discourse he referred to the riots at some length. After all, he said, the Tralee mob did not touch him, because it was not the first time he had said to an Irish mob, "Take care not to approach too near me, because I am a Garibaldian." He respected the Irish. They fought well in the British army and in America, but it was not courageous to attack a meeting in which the majority were ladies. Some of those who did so wore the medals of Castel Fidardo, where they ran away after a few shots, and left their general in the hands of Cialdini. He exhorted the audience to take care of their rights and privileges, but not to retaliate. He concluded by saying, "Long life to Queen Victoria!" which caused prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, clapping of hands, and Kentish fire.—The Rev. Daniel M'Afee, Wesleyan minister, was prevented from lecturing for the Young Men's Association at Drogheda, on the 25th ult., by a riotous mob, who deemed his visit to the town an insult to their religion, in consequence of the part he took at the Orange meeting at Belfast. The Mayor withdrew his permission to use the Mayoralty Rooms, and Mr. M'Afee did not appear.

THE MARKET HARBOROUGH CHURCH RAZZIA.—The Church party in this town being unable to get an auctioneer to do their dirty work, were obliged to sell the goods seized for Church-rates privately at the station-house. All passed off quietly. A hand-bill had previously been circulated, which, after announcing the sale in a caustic vein, thus proceeds:—

After the usual forms and ceremonies have been gone through, the constables and wardens will proceed to sell twenty-seven pairs of stocking, forcibly taken from a poor widow of the parish. Three gallons of gin, which, if not sold, we propose shall be divided between the worthy wardens and our highly-esteemed pastor, for the valuable services they have rendered the Church, in connection with the recent seizure. After these will follow a quantity of goods almost to numerous too mention. We call particular attention to the sale of the valuable stock of goods, which we have thus thought it advisable to employ the police to take from our neighbours, and consecrate them to the holy purposes of building up the Church, paying the washerwoman for the surplice, and the clerk for the arduous duties of saying "Amen."

From the house of Mr. W. Stanyon, of Leicester, the police last week seized one dozen table knives and forks, one dozen dessert knives and forks, one dozen dessert spoons and forks, half-dozen table spoons and basket, and a copper tea-kettle, for the Church-rate due by that gentlemen at Market Harborough. In referring to the seizure in the *Leicester Mercury*, Mr. Stanyon says:—"When Mr. Heygate, M.P., delivered his address at the Temperance Hall, having had a little experience in Church-rate matters, I ventured a few remarks; but the chairman, and those who asked for courtesy and kindness to be exercised towards all speakers, sadly altered their tone when we alluded to Church-rates, against the only possible settlement of which question Mr. Heygate voted in Parliament. Perhaps our representative, now that one of his constituents has been thus despoiled by that Church of which the honourable member is a member, will reconsider the matter, and will help to deliver Dissenters from the 'tough mercies' of compulsory religion, and trust himself and his religion to what he was pleased in his speech to term the 'tender mercies' of Voluntaryism."

Religious Intelligence

SPECIAL SERVICES AT THEATRES.—These services were resumed by the United Committee on Sunday last at the following theatres:—Surrey, Blackfriars-road; Sadler's Wells, Clerkenwell; Standard, Shoreditch; and the Pavilion, Whitechapel-road. At the Surrey Theatre there was an overwhelming congregation, the pit and galleries being filled with the lower grade of the working classes, and the boxes with the petty shopkeepers of the locality. Hymns were sung and prayers offered, after which there was a sermon by the Rev. R. Robinson, minister of York-road Chapel, Lambeth. It was announced that the services next Sunday evening will be conducted by the Rev. Samuel Minton, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford. At the Standard also, there was an overwhelming congregation. The preachers at the other theatres were as follows: Standard, Rev. A. B. Suter, M.A., Incumbent of All Saints', Mile-end New Town; Pavilion, Rev. Charles Jackson, M.A., Clerical Secretary of the Bible Society and Rector of Bentley, Hants; and at Sadler's Wells, Dr. Davis, Secretary of the Religious Tract Society.

THE SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AT BROMLEY-BY-BOW.—For nearly twelve months past special services have been conducted on Sunday evenings in the Lecture Hall, Three Mills-lane, Bromley-by-Bow, and the Gospel there preached has, under the Divine blessing, led many who were previously careless as to their eternal interests to become earnest and devout worshippers. On Sunday evening last the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Hall for the first time, to a body of communicants, by the Rev. Professor Grosvenor, D.D., president of New York Central College, United States. A large number of spectators, most of whom were workmen and their wives, were present, and appeared to be deeply impressed by the solemn service.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.—The half-yearly meeting of the Society for Assisting to Apprentice the Children of Dissenting Ministers was held at the Congregational Library, Finsbury-circus, on Tuesday morning, September 30th; the Rev. E. Mannering in the chair; when twelve out of twenty-five candidates were elected to the benefits of the institution.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL AT WANDSWORTH.—On Monday the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, in the presence of a numerous assembly, laid the foundation-stone of a new Baptist chapel at East-hill, Wandsworth. The Rev. J. W. Genders is the pastor of the new place of worship. The cost of the building is estimated at 2,100*l.* It will accommodate about 700 persons, and, when the fund will enable the congregation to erect galleries, 1,000. The architecture is a modification of the Romanesque style. There will be no pulpit, but the preacher will have a platform similar to that in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, with a baptistry underneath. A tea-meeting afterwards took place, and at seven o'clock a public meeting was held.

DULWICH.—TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. C. G. ROWE.—On Thursday, the 25th of September, a meeting of the members and congregation of Dulwich Chapel was held for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of esteem to the Rev. C. G. Rowe on the resignation of his pastorate. After tea, the Rev. B. Kent having been called to the chair, a hymn was sung and prayer offered, after which an address was read stating some facts relating to the commencement and course of Mr. Rowe's ministry at Dulwich. After the reading of this report the Rev. B. Kent, in an appropriate address, presented the Rev. C. G. Rowe a purse of 107*l.* and a teapot, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented with a purse of money as a testimonial of esteem by the congregation and friends of Dulwich Chapel to the Rev. C. G. Rowe, during whose nine years' ministry the church was formed, a handsome chapel built, and the remaining debt of 2,000*l.* paid. September 25, 1862." Mr. Rowe having affectionately acknowledged the gift, and other addresses having been delivered, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting closed.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.—The session at New College was opened on the evening of Friday week by an introductory lecture from Professor Nenner. After partaking of refreshments and spending an hour in conversation, the ladies and gentlemen who had received invitations assembled in the library, and after a few introductory remarks by the Principal of the College, Dr. Halley, the Rev. J. Guthrie offered prayer. Professor Nenner, who was very warmly received by the students, then delivered a lecture on the methods of the Divine government, apologising on the score of ill-health for the brevity of his address. Afterwards, at the request of Dr. Halley, the Rev. Dr. Urwick, of Dublin, who was amongst the auditory, spoke briefly, calling up some pleasant reminiscences of college life, and addressing the students with great affection and solemnity. The Rev. J. Guthrie urged the students not to be impatient of any of their studies, nor too eager to do what might seem to them the more pressing work of

preaching; their present work was acquisition, laying up and preparing for future usefulness, and they should regard this as their permanent duty. The Rev. A. Hannay having said a few words, Dr. Cooke astonished the company by telling them that Dr. Urwick was in his class when he gave some lectures on anatomy at Hoxton, and he would now repeat, with all the additional emphasis which a long experience could give, the warnings he then uttered against snuff and tobacco. His observations were very cordially received by the students. The company then insisted on calling up Dr. Lankester, who was complimented by Dr. Halley upon his success in gaining the Middlesex coronership. Dr. Lankester, who was loudly cheered, said he trusted still to be able to maintain his connexion with the college, and to continue the lectures he had been accustomed to deliver. The meeting then closed with singing and prayer. On Monday evening the professors and students, with some friends who attended by invitation, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, assembled in the library to hear a lecture by Mr. Lewis B. Monroe, an American, on the physiology of the organs of speech as bearing upon the subject of elocution, which elicited repeated and enthusiastic manifestations of applause. The meeting closed with a cordial expression of thanks to the lecturer on the part of all present, through the Principal, Dr. Halley. The friends of the college will be gratified to learn that twenty new students have been admitted this session, a larger number than in any previous year. But this increase in the number of students will necessitate a larger income, and the churches are appealed to to provide the necessary funds.

Ullesthorpe.—The Rev. William Harbutt, who has been unable by the state of his health to resume his missionary labours in the South Sea Islands, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Church at Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire, and enters upon his labours the beginning of November next.

Pontypool Independent Chapel.—On Sept. 23, the Rev. Jason Jenkyns was publicly recognised as pastor of this church. Prayers were offered and Scriptural instruction given, adapted to the service of the day, by the Revs. T. Lodwick and M. Ellis. Then the ceremony of recognition was performed by the Rev. Caleb Morris. He expounded some parts of the New Testament, which teach the great truth that supernatural influences were communicated to the first teachers of the Gospel, and that the same influences in new forms were promised to their successors. After that he offered the dedication prayer for minister and church. The Rev. H. J. Bunn, Abergavenny, addressed appropriate counsels to the minister; and the Rev. R. Thomas, Hanover, expounded the duties of the church. The Revs. H. Daniel, the former pastor of the church; D. Davies, New Inn; and S. F. Nathan assisted in the services. The solemn work of the day was ended by the Rev. Caleb Morris.

Newport, Essex.—The Rev. John S. James, late of Cheshunt College, having accepted the unanimous invitation of the Independent Church at Newport, was ordained on the 30th Sept. The service was commenced by the Rev. H. Stacy, of Chesterford; the Rev. J. R. Goulty, B.A., of Saffron Walden, delivered the introductory discourse on the constitution of a Christian church; the questions were proposed by the Rev. J. R. Carpenter, of Clavering, and answered by Mr. James; and the Rev. W. A. Gibson, of Saffron Walden, offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. Henry Allon, of London, delivered an impressive and solemn charge to the minister, from 1 Timothy iv. 16, "Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them: for in doing this thou shalt both safe thyself, and them that hear thee." The Rev. Charles Graham, of Oaklands Chapel, London, preached a powerful sermon to the people in the evening, on their duties towards their new minister, from 3 John 8, "We therefore ought to receive such, that we might be fellow-helpers to the truth." Mr. James enters upon his new sphere of labour under encouraging circumstances, and already there have not been wanting instances of good resulting from his earnest labours at Newport.

Albion Independent Chapel, Southampton—Anniversary Services.—The eighteenth anniversary of the above chapel was celebrated on Sunday and Monday fortnight. On Sunday the Rev. Joshua C. Harrison, of Camden Town, preached two sermons. On Monday a public tea was held in the school and lecture rooms, which were decorated for the occasion, at which about 650 persons attended. This was followed by a public meeting, over which Mr. Barling, one of the deacons of the chapel, presided, the chapel being well filled, and there being present on the platform the Revs. T. Adkins, Wright (Presbyterian), Hill (Kingsfield Congregational), Hudson (Portland Baptist), Cavan (East-street Baptist), Harrison (Camden Town), Maitland (Sunderland), and others. The church and congregation are still without a pastor, the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the former pastor, having left them in March last for Halifax. After a few words from the chairman, addresses were delivered by the Rev. T. Adkins, on Christianity as a moral and spiritual power, reforming and elevating the mind; by the Rev. G. C. Maitland, of Sunderland, on the genial and humanising influence of Christianity on the spirit of the age; and by the Rev. J. Hill, on the proper object and mission of a Christian Church, and its position in relation to the State. Mr. W. Lankester, treasurer, read a statement of moneys received towards paying off the debt of 1,500*l.* on the chapel. The total amount up to Saturday last was 1,127*l.* 16s. 1d. This included 100*l.* by Mr Crossley, of Halifax; 50*l.* by Mr. J. Knight, of London; 50*l.* by Mr. Aldridge; 25*l.* by Mr. Samuel Morley, of London, and 31*l.* 10s. from friends in other congregations. The Rev. Joshua C. Harrison, of Camden Town, spoke on the voluntary principle, or the mode by which Christianity should be sustained. He rejoiced to find so compact and numerous a congregation, and he hoped they would find a worthy successor to Mr. Roberts, who would be remembered with gratitude and love. He saw no reason why they should not celebrate the ejectment of the two thousand ministers, for at all events the Nonconformists of the present day were out of the Church, and kept out of it for the very reasons for which these men were ejected. Several points in which the Nonconformist resemble these men, and other things in which they do not resemble them were dwelt upon, and from these the rev. gentleman thought they might learn one useful lesson—that if they loved perfect liberty of conscience they should love the voluntary principle in preference to depending upon the State. The choir then sung the Hallelujah Chorus, and after this the Rev. Messrs. Cavan and Hudson delivered addresses. The total amount realised by the tea and other sources is just over 1,200*l.* out of the 1,500*l.* to raise which an effort was made.

Birkenhead.—On Tuesday, September 30, the Rev. Charles Goward, who has been recently appointed minister of the new Congregational chapel, Oxton-road, Birkenhead, as successor to the Rev. Mr. Williams, was publicly ordained to the pastorate of this place of worship. There was a large congregation. The services commenced at two o'clock, when the Rev. Professor Goward, M.A., LL.B., of Spring-hill College, Birmingham (brother of the newly-ordained minister), read some appropriate passages of Scripture, and afterwards offered up prayer. The Rev. John Kelly, of Liverpool, followed with an admirable discourse on Congregational principles. The Rev. James Mann, of the Independent chapel, Hamilton-square, then proposed the usual questions to the Rev. Charles Goward. The ordination prayer was offered up by the Rev. Professor Creak, M.A., of Airedale College, after which the Rev. Dr. Raffles delivered an affectionate address to the new minister, selecting for his text 1 Timothy iv. 15, "Meditate upon these things; give thyself wholly to them; that thy profiting may appear to all." The Rev. Mr. Hassan, of Wavertree, and the Rev. George Scott (Wesleyan), of Birkenhead, also took part in the ceremony. Between the afternoon and evening services a portion of the congregation adjourned to the school-room under the chapel, and partook of tea and other refreshments. At seven o'clock the Rev. David Thomas, of London, preached a very appropriate and suggestive discourse to the people.

Opening of Highfield Congregational Chapel, Earlsheaton.—This new place of worship, which has been built by the Congregationalists, was formally opened on Wednesday, there being Divine service in the morning and evening. In point of architectural beauty the building vies with any in the locality, and it constitutes the greatest ornament in Earlsheaton. It is situate on the brow of the hill, and commands an extensive prospect up the Calder Valley, and viewed from a distance it has a very imposing appearance. The chapel and school adjacent, together with the land, will, it is estimated, cost from 5,500*l.* to 6,000*l.* (the buildings exclusive of land having cost about 3,800*l.*,) towards which the noble sum of 3,000*l.* has been already raised. The chapel is an adaptation of Italian Gothic, designed especially (by the architect (Mr. John Hogg, of Halifax) to meet the objections raised by many Congregationalists, who are averse to the adoption of English Gothic with its high-pitched roofs, open ceiling, and obstructive columns of shafts in the interior. The chapel, which is seventy feet long, forty-six feet wide, and forty feet high in the interior, is capable of holding nearly 800 people. Minister's and deacon's vestries are provided at the back, with organ gallery over twenty-six feet long, and fourteen feet six inches wide. A separate building is erected for schools contiguous to and harmonising in style with the chapel, containing on the ground floor infants' school-room, and six class-rooms with large room over sixty feet long, thirty feet wide, and twenty feet high. In the gallery of the chapel there are 358 sittings (fifty-two seats), of which 302 have been taken. In the bottom, there are 383 sittings, of which 237 have been taken. The opening ceremonies were inaugurated by the venerable and Reverend T. Raffles, D.D., LL.D., who preached a sermon founded on Isaiah lx. 13. The services were attended by the ministers and friends of the town of Dewsbury and the district, and included many persons connected with other denominations. The Rev. H. Shillito, of Dewsbury, and the Rev. Dr. Fraser, took part in the devotional services. The morning collection realised over 110*l.* A very excellent luncheon (altogether provided by the ladies) was served in the school-room, at which about 300 persons sat down, the tables being twice nearly filled with guests. Every delicacy of the season was served, and everything was served with the utmost good taste. After the luncheon, a public meeting was held in the chapel, the Rev. J. Shillito, in the unavoidable absence of John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, presiding. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Rev. George Smith, of London, Dr. Fraser, Rev. A. M'Curdy (Methodist) and Mr. Schofield, of Leeds. Subsequently tea was provided, when a goodly number of strangers and friends sat down to the repast. In the evening the Rev. G. Smith preached. The discourse was based upon the third verse of the first chapter of Hebrews. The evening collection realised 51*l.* 10s. 1½d. The total receipts at the opening services were 185*l.*, the collation having realised the handsome sum of 35*l.*

Correspondence.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED CHURCHES IN THE COTTON DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—Through your kindness I beg again to acknowledge the receipt of various sums for the relief of the distressed Congregational churches in the cotton district, and, with that acknowledgment, I would tender the fervent thanks, not only of the Central Committee, but of the pastors and deacons of the distressed churches, as also of the beloved Christians for whose relief the sums have been remitted. The committee met last week in Manchester, and after a close investigation, both of the merits and needs of each case, voted, in sums ranging from five, up to forty, near a thousand pounds. In the afternoon of the same day, the committee met the ministers of the churches receiving relief, for friendly and confidential conference, as to the best mode of procedure in meeting the dreadful pressure of the present crisis, and on various other collateral topics. An afternoon of deeper interest was seldom spent. Without any formal resolution, a general understanding was reached as to the ends to be pursued, and the dangers to be avoided. One desire pervaded all bosoms, viz., that to the uttermost, local resources should be elicited; that the best discretion of the pastors and deacons should be exercised, to render the relief granted as useful as possible, in preventing the pauperisation of our church-members, in cheering the spirits of the impoverished Christians, in employing especially our young men and women in some work which shall be beneficial both directly and indirectly. From the appeals made it is obvious that the distress is becoming rapidly intensified. Applications for relief by worthy families have been deferred until they can be deferred no longer — heart-broken, do these families confess that their resources are utterly exhausted. A few weeks back, our calculation was, that about fifteen hundred pounds a month would meet our necessity; we are now convinced that more than double that amount will be required to maintain existence even at its lowest points.

In many places sewing-schools are being opened, and some thousands of young females have already entered them. Generally speaking, a small remuneration is given for the work done. For these schools both money and materials are urgently required. In them domestic and moral improvement is promoted, and in them suffering is developed, which it is painful to behold. By no means uncommon is it, towards the end of the week, when the food is nearly consumed, to see nice young women faint and fainting, evidently through want of nourishment.

In the following list several things deserve special commendation. The ladies at Yeovil have set a pattern worthy of imitation by the ladies in every part of the kingdom. The parcels of clothing have been singularly useful, as, by the approach of winter, many hearts have been agonised at the apprehension that, like Paul, they would soon be not only "in weariness and painfulness, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often," but also "in cold and nakedness." The friends which have sent us second, third, and fourth contributions, are blessed to the utmost of our hearts' emotions. To the sacramental collections, which many churches are promising for months to come, either to divide with us, or to devote to us, we look with happy confidence, as to one main source of our constant revenue. To the schools of our churches, also, we appeal most earnestly. A good part of our funds are appropriated to the faithful teachers and worthy scholars of the cotton district. Oh! what struggles have we witnessed on the part of some earnest teachers to keep their Sunday clothes from the pawnshop! and oh, what grief have we witnessed in some promising scholars when, through intense hunger, they were forced to part with their best apparel! Some of the letters containing even small sums of money have evinced such high-toned Christian feeling as to endear their writers to our inmost souls. To one and all, our best, our prayerful thanks, are again tendered.

On behalf of the Central Committee,
I remain, yours cordially,
WILLIAM ROAF, Secretary.

	£	s.	d.
Exmouth, scholars in Glenorchy School ...	4	0	0
Young Friends	2	5	3
North Petherton, Rev. T. B. Knight ...	4	0	0
Saltaire, sacramental collection, per W. E. Glyde, Esq.	16	19	11
Wilsden, Rev. J. Parnaby	5	8	6
Taunton, North-street Sunday-school, per Mr. Rawlinson	5	0	0
Rev. H. R. Reynolds, M.A., Cheshunt ...	2	0	0
Mr. J. L. Worth, London	1	0	0
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Rev. G. Stewart (second contribution)...	10	5	0
Hallaton, Rev. Jabez Marshall	4	1	6
Bolton, Rev. W. H. Davison	30	0	0
Staines, Rev. R. Willan	5	0	0
Bury St. Edmund's, Rev. A. Tyler	15	15	6
Yeovil, collected by ladies in the congregation of the Rev. J. W. Sampson	31	16	0
Dewsbury, Ebenezer School, by Mr. Walker	2	11	0
Wem, Rev. G. Smith	3	0	0
Editor of the *Christian World*	10	15	6
Do. (special)	5	1	6
Mrs. Fuller, Maitland (clothing fund) ...	5	0	0
North Malvern, Rev. P. C. Turner... ...	4	10	0
Torquay, Rev. F. F. Thomas (specially assigned)	38	4	10
Mr. A. Burdett, Warwick	2	0	0
Cumbran, near Newport, Rev. A. Jones ...	1	0	0
Bitterne Chapel, near Southampton, Rev. J. M. Brice	2	10	0
Robert-street, London, Moiety, Rev. A. Johnson	5	0	0
Bishopsgate Chapel, London, Rev. E. Mannering	55	0	0
Barnet, Rev. S. Davis...	12	14	0
Taunton Independent Sunday-school (special)	5	0	0
West Cowes, Independent Sunday-school ...	2	2	0
Chipperfield, Rev. W. Fisk	2	1	6
W. J. Galloway, London	2	0	0
A friend at Exeter 5s.; Mr. Henry Deeds, London,			

4s.; Mr. Taylor's children, Newcastle, 3s.; A reader of "Christian World," 2s.; S. O., 2s. 6d.; East Cowes, Independent Sabbath-school, additional, 17s. 8d.; M. A. O., 5s.; and a parcel of clothing truly welcome. Ross, Independent Sunday-school, by Mr. Lock, 7s.; Welford, Independent Sunday-school, 9s. One who loves Christ, 1s.; S. W., an old friend, 2s.; C. J., Northampton, 1s.; S. A. Ware, 2s. 6d.; unintentionally omitted in a previous list. A. E. Blackman, 5s.; Mrs. Jones, Kington, 1*l.* 10s. 6d.; Smarden, Rev. J. H. Wood, 4th contributions for poor saints, 15s. From Sabbath-school, 5s. 2d.; E. A., 2s. 6d.; L. W. C., 1s.; J. Martin, 1*l.*; W. E. Cornfield, 1s. 6d.; S. M. W. 5s.; Reader of "Christian World," Woolwich, 2s.; J. W. Hind, 10s.; A few Scotch travellers in Wolverhampton, by Mr. Ross, 10s. 6d.; Miss Wood and friends, 5s.; M. M. 5s.; accidentally omitted, Henley and London, by grocers' assistants, 10s.; Mr. Saward, 2s. The remittance acknowledged lately as from Earl Downham, 10s. 6d., should have been Earl Stonham Congregational Sunday-school, near Stowmarket.

OUR INTERVENTION IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me to solicit the friends of freedom and the enemies of war at once to form a society to enlighten the public on the subject of British interference in China, so as to create a public opinion against the wealth, the industry, and the *morale* of this mighty land and people being appropriated to the support of that system of Government which Lord Palmerston formerly caused the country to spend millions to destroy.

I shall be happy to co-operate with others.

Yours truly,
JOHN EPPS.

89, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Oct. 7, 1862.

A REMINISCENCE OF CROMWELL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As a very small contribution to history I transcribe for your readers the two following entries in "the Registry of the Merchant Taylors' School, written by William Dugard, one of the masters." They are written both in Greek and Latin. I give only the Latin.

I remain, yours, &c,

Croydon, Sept. 29, 1862. B.

"Upon the beheading of Charles the First:—

"Martyr pro patriis divinis que legibus optimus Sceptriger Carolus Sceleratorum manibus cecidit.

"GULIELMUS DUGARD."

Another Greek and Latin distich running in his hand in the same Registry is upon the usurper Oliver Cromwell's mother, buried in Westminster, which is the only epitaph extant upon her:—

"In matrem Oliveri Cromwell, in ecclesia Westmonasterii sepultam. Mater nati execrabilis hic jacet, Qui duos Reges, triaque regna perdidit.

"GULIELMUS DUGARD."

P.S.—The curious in these matters will find these and others in "Stow's London," Book 1, p. 170.

I append translations:—

"Charles, the most excellent monarch, fell a martyr by the hands of wicked men, for his country and her sacred laws."

"To the mother of Oliver Cromwell, buried in the Abbey of Westminster. Here lies the mother of an execrable son, who destroyed two kings, and three kingdoms."

FUNERAL SERMON FOR THE LATE PRIMATE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Being in the neighbourhood of Stoke Newington on the 14th, and learning that a funeral sermon for the late Archbishop of Canterbury was to be preached in St. Mary's Church, thither I at once determined upon going, albeit the placards contained the somewhat curious announcement that "the *usual collection* would be made." I regret the rector's discourse on this solemn occasion contrasted most unfavourably with that of his much-respected neighbour, Mr. Jefferson, on St. Bartholomew's-day. After a service (which would have borne curtailment) the rev. gentleman ascended the pulpit and read the sublime text (Rev. xiv. 13). A few appropriate sentences on the words followed, succeeded, alas! by remarks of a very different character. In the first place, Mr. Jackson very pompously proclaimed (a fact with which his auditors were acquainted) "That it had pleased Almighty God to take unto himself the soul of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Father in God, John Bird Sumner, Doctor of Divinity," and several other good-sounding titles of small use to the owner now. This done, he proceeded to inform us that the deceased Prelate was the son of a country clergyman, and had been early sent to Eton. The mention of this establishment drew from the speaker a warm eulogium. The writer presumes not to be a judge of the scholastic claims of Eton. It may be, as the preacher called it, "the first school in Europe;" nevertheless, who can regard it as "a school of the prophets"? The only contemporary of his Grace's whom Mr. Jackson mentioned was the Duke of Wellington; but this does not add much to any *theological pre-eminence* for the college. We were informed that when Bishop of Chester, the late Archbishop had aimed to supply for *every one* in his large diocese a sitting in the churches of the Establishment. *This* was his (Mr. Jackson's) object and aim also; only, of course, on a smaller scale! *This* was, in his opinion, the great requirement of the times! He (Mr. Jackson) had outlived revivals! Conversions were useless unless the individuals who were its subjects could obtain sittings in *Episcopal* places of worship. "They (the converts) would speedily go back into the world, or—be *caught by* some *wily form of Nonconformity!*" "The deceased Primate (like himself—the learned preacher) had seen in large towns the mischievous results of the voluntary system!" "How little did the dear old man think that he should die in 1862—a year when 10,000 missiles were being hurled against the Church—and all this in return for his Grace's tenderness to Nonconformists and continual shaking hands with Dissenters of every shade!" As a check to the spread of Nonconformist principles, the congregation were urged to reflect on what was transpiring in America! and, *apropos* of America, let them not forget their suffering fellow-*Churchmen* in Lancashire!

Such, Sir, are a few samples of this bigot's harangue. No ecclesiastic bidding for a bishopric could have extolled Mother Church more highly at the expense of those conscientiously differing from her. Few half-hours have produced a larger crop of uncharitableness than that which desecrated this melancholy occasion.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

Islington, September 27, 1862. N. R.

GARIBALDI.

The subjoined address has been forwarded from Varignano by the writer:—

TO THE ENGLISH NATION.

Suffering under repeated blows, both moral and physical, a man can more exquisitely feel both good and ill, hurl a malediction at the authors of evil, and consecrate to his benefactors unlimited gratitude and affection.

And I owe you gratitude, O English Nation! and I feel it as much as my soul is capable of feeling it. You were my friend in my good fortune, and you will continue your precious friendship to me in my adversity. May God bless you. My gratitude is all the more intense, O kind nation! that it rises high above all individual feeling, and becomes sublime in the universal sentiment towards nations of which you represent the progress. Yes, you deserve the gratitude of the world, because you offer a safe shelter to the unfortunate from whatever side they may come, and you identify yourself with the misfortune of others you pity and help. The French or Neapolitan exile finds refuge in your bosom against tyranny. He finds sympathy and aid because he is an exile, because he is unfortunate. The Haynaus, the iron executioners of autocrats, will not be supported by the soil of thy free country, they will fly from the tyrannicidal anger of thy generous sons.

And what should we be in Europe without thy dignified behaviour? Autocracy can strike at her exiled ones in other countries where only a bastard freedom is enjoyed—where freedom is but a lie. But let one seek for it on the sacred ground of Albion. I, like so many others, seeing the cause of justice oppressed in so many parts of the world, despair of all human progress. But when I turn my thoughts to you, I find tranquillity from your steady and fearless advancement towards that end to which the human race seems to be called by Providence.

Follow your path undisturbed, O unconquered nation! and be not backward in calling sister nations on the road of human progress. Call the French nation to co-operate with you. You are both worthy to walk hand in hand in the front rank of human improvement. But call her! In all your meetings let the words of concord of the two great sisters resound! Call her! Call her in every way with your own voice, and with that of her great exiles—with that of her Victor Hugo, the hierophant of sacred brotherhood. Tell her that conquests are to-day an aberration, the emanation of insane minds. And why should we conquer foreign lands when we must all be brothers? Call her, and do not care if she is for the moment under the dominion of the Spirit of Evil. She will answer in due time, if not to-day, to-morrow, and if not to-morrow, will later answer to the sound of thy generous and regenerating words. Call, and at once, Helvetia's strong sons, and clasp them for ever to thy heart. The warrior sons of the Alps—the Vestals of the sacred fire of freedom in the European continent. They will be yours! And what allies! Call the great American Republic. She is, after all, thy daughter, risen from thy lap; and, however she may go to work, she is struggling to-day for the abolition of slavery so generously proclaimed by you. Aid her to come out from the terrible struggle in which she is involved by the traffickers in human flesh. Help her, and then make her sit by your side in the great assembly of nations, the final work of human reason. Call unto thee such nations as possess free will; and do not delay a day. The initiative that to-day belongs to you might not be yours to-morrow. May God avert this! Who more bravely took the initiative than France in '89? She, who in that solemn moment gave to the world the goddess Reason, levelled tyranny to the dust, and consecrated free brotherhood between nations. After almost a century she is reduced to combat the liberty of nations, to protect tyranny, and to direct her effort to steady, on the ruins of the temple of Reason, that hideous immoral monstrosity — Papacy. Rise, therefore, O Britannia! and lose no time. Rise with uplifted brow, and point out to other nations the road to follow. War would no longer be possible where a world's congress would judge of the differences arising between nations. No more standing armies with which freedom is incompatible! Away with shells and iron-plating! Let spades and reaping machines come forth; let the millions spent in destructive implements be employed to encourage industry, and to diminish the sum of human misery. Begin, O! English people, for the love of God, begin the great era of the human compact, and benefit present generations with so great a gift.

Besides Switzerland, Belgium, and others that will rise at your call, you would see other nations, urged on by the good sense of populations, rush to thy embrace and unite in one. Let London be at the present time the seat of the congress in due course to be chosen by mutual understanding and general consent. I repeat to you, may God bless you, and may he amply repay you for the benefits you have showered upon me.—With gratitude and affection, thine,

Varignano, Sept. 28, 1862. G. GARIBALDI.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

The increase in the number of paupers in the Lancashire unions for the third week in September was 6,040, making a total of nearly 150,000 persons receiving workhouse relief.

The Lord Mayor's Committee had, up to Friday last, received in all 62,948*l.* 19s. 3d., of which 3,220*l.* 11s. 4d. came in during the past week. The aggregate sum remitted by the committee to the distressed districts amounted to 33,318*l.* 19s. 6d., which, by the grants of Friday, was augmented to 36,263*l.* 19s. 6d.

The manufacturers of Darwen have subscribed upwards of 3,000*l.* to relieve the local distress. This is the largest list of subscriptions by millowners. The town has been divided into relief districts under certain members of the committee. Already nearly 200 families have been relieved.

A meeting was held in Belfast on Tuesday for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the distressed operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire. The Mayor of Belfast presided. Sir H. Cairns made an able speech in support of the object of the meeting, and moved the first resolution. Upwards of 1,100*l.* was subscribed in the meeting.

In Blackburn the sewing-classes are well attended in connexion with every place of worship, and in this useful manner about 1,800 young women and girls are kept out of insidious temptations and allowed 2s. each per week, one-half of which comes from the relief committee and the other from the authorities of the churches. The industrial schools are also largely attended, the attendants, unemployed operatives, receiving from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each per week for five days' attendance. During the week there have been many distinguished personages in the town to inquire into the extent of the distress, and witness the schemes in operation for its amelioration. Among the rest were Sir H. Bulwer Lytton, M.P., Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Sir B. Leighton, M.P., Miss Burdett Coutts, Mrs. Gladstone, and Mrs. Brown, all of whom have visited the sewing and educational classes, and expressed their sympathy and gratification with the efforts made by the local committee to mitigate the sufferings of the poor.

A telegram has been received from Sydney announcing that the colony of New South Wales has remitted a further subscription of 10,000*l.* for the Lancashire Distress Fund.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

There is a split in the Liberal majority of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. Yesterday Herr Von Vincke proposed an amendment which the President of the Council declared the Government would regard as a pledge of the reconciliatory views with which the Chamber desires to meet the efforts of the Government to bring about a mutual understanding. It was summarily rejected, and the resolution of Herr Forkenbeck carried by 251 against 36.

Deputies Mordini, Fabrizi, and Calvino, have been set at liberty at Naples.

Prince Napoleon and Princess Clothilde are at Naples.

The Prince of Servia has proclaimed his acceptance of the resolutions arrived at by the Conference of Constantinople.

MR. GLADSTONE AT NEWCASTLE.

The long-expected banquet to the Chancellor of the Exchequer took place at Newcastle yesterday. It was a very imposing scene. The mayor presided, and Mr. Gladstone was received with great enthusiasm. In the course of his speech he adverted to the signal success of the French treaty. When Parliament met it would be its duty to retrench as far as possible its expenditure. Considering that the great industry of the country had been smitten by a blight, it was a matter of great satisfaction that the revenue had increased to the amount of 600,000*l.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer must compliment the workmen of the north thrown out of employ. He doubted if any class of the community would have borne any similar calamity with equal fortitude and self-denial. Mr. Gladstone defended the manufacturers generally, but condemned those who made wealth an object of worship, and neglected its wise use. The manufacturer who sold his cotton clandestinely was abusing the rights of property as much as any condemned aristocrat. Relief ought to be given to the workmen without humiliation. The men were innocent as children, but had borne their sufferings like heroes. He hoped that no man would be deprived of the franchise because he had accepted parish relief. When Parliament again considered the franchise the conduct of the men of Lancashire would be taken into account. He referred to the war in America. The slaves would be better off if the States were separated, as on the basis of union the laws against the slaves were enforced by the whole power of the Federal United Government. Our neutrality had been more against the South than the North. We ought to judge tenderly the North. It had never drank the cup of bitterness; and it exaggerated its feelings. Let us bear with them. Let us not forget the reception they gave the Prince of Wales. It was a proof of the settled good-will of America to England. There could be no doubt that Jefferson Davis had made a nation of the South. Mr. Gladstone treated the South as a successful cause. (The announcement caused great sensation.) Lord Palmerston had been one of the earliest of this country to recognise the condition of Italy. Lord Russell had no less faithfully represented the sentiments of the people of England. The conduct of the people of Italy gave them new claims to public confidence. They would not follow the man they best loved into error for the sake of the peace of Europe. He hoped that the question of Italy would early reach its final stage. Mr. Gladstone ended by proposing the health of the "Mayor," on account with his connection with the press, which he praised as the friend of the people, the safeguard of liberty, and check upon Ministers.

Other toasts were proposed and responded to.

A report is current that the Bishop of Winchester is to have the vacant Archbishopric of York, and that the Bishop of Bath and Wells will be translated to Winchester.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on sale here, to-day, consisted, in a great measure, of Monday's untouched samples. The show, however, was moderate, and the trade ruled heavy, at fully that day's decline in the quotations of two shillings per quarter. The show of foreign wheat was large. The best descriptions were in moderate request, at late rates.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in The Nonconformist are as follows:—

One Line . . .	A Shilling.
Each additional Line .	Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find The Nonconformist a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

The Nonconformist is registered for transmission abroad.

Published by Arthur Miall (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
„ Half-year	0	13	0
„ Year	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Station, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Country Minister."—Next week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862.

SUMMARY.

Though the distress of our cotton districts cannot be adequately represented by figures, an addition of 7,000 paupers per week is startling evidence of its rapid increase, and a loss of 71,600*l.* per week upon wages, attests the urgent need of continued external help. The average rate of pauperism having risen in twelve months from two to eight per cent., the poors'-rate is beginning to fail in some districts under the increased pressure. Small shopkeepers and others can no longer pay their quota, and the Blackburn Board of Guardians have already resolved to use the borrowing power conferred by the Act of last session. The Manchester committee, following in the wake of that presided over by the Lord Mayor, is now making liberal grants, and local liberality is flowing in a broader stream. Schools and sewing-classes are helping to mitigate the evils of pauperism and idleness, and benevolence has found a new channel in providing clothing for the coming winter. And truly the sufferers are worthy of all our sympathy. The past week has furnished a new and remarkable illustration of the patience, endurance, and intelligence of the operatives. A crowded meeting of the men of Staleybridge have refused to petition for a recognition of the Confederate States, and have instead, by a hundred to one, passed a resolution declaring the distress prevalent in the manufacturing districts to be owing to "the rebellion of the Southern States against the American Constitution." A more striking proof of the fitness of Lancashire working men to be entrusted with political power could scarcely be given.

The clerical critic who vents his gall in the *Saturday Review* takes comfort in the prediction that the Bicentenary commemoration of the great Puritan ejectment "is now in a fair way to be forgotten." Had he waited another week he would have discovered that there is life in it yet. It has been the absorbing topic at the autumnal meeting of the Congregational Union now in session, and the writer in question might gather from the tone of those meetings, and especially from the speeches of the Revs. S. Martin, W. Guest, Dr. Vaughan, R. W. Dale, and J. Kelly, that there is a resolute determination to fix in the minds of the Nonconformist community the impressions created by the commemoration of this year. The Conference of yesterday was followed by a *soirée* at Freemasons' Hall, and will be succeeded by an aggregate meeting at St. James's Hall this evening.

Among the many meetings of the week there has been one which illustrates the need of those ecclesiastical reforms which the Bicentenary suggests. Some five thousand of the good people of Leeds assembled on Monday to testify their disgust at the seizure of the property of one of their fellow-citizens for the sum of one and sixpence claimed by the vicar of Birstal for Easter-dues. As was natural it proved to be the most effective Liberation meeting ever held in that borough.

An amnesty to all concerned in the late Garibaldian movement, except deserters from the army, has been at length promulgated at Turin, and will prove of more benefit to the Ministers of Victor Emmanuel than to their illustrious captive at Spezzia. Signor Ratazzi has performed his part as interpreter of "the generous wishes" of the King with grace and address. Meanwhile Garibaldi, though confined to a couch of pain, has found opportunity to send a fervid address of "unlimited gratitude and affection" to the English nation for their sympathy with him in his adversity. If the advice that follows is somewhat high-flown in language, it is instinct with true and generous sentiment. To establish freedom everywhere, promote the brotherhood of nations, abolish standing armies, and devote the millions spent in armaments to peaceful industry, is the dream of many an enthusiast besides Garibaldi, and at all events reveals the aspirations of his generous and unselfish nature. The captive of Spezzia ought scarcely to be so mercilessly condemned for having faith in the teachings of Christianity. Even in his imaginative flights, the moral power of the simple-minded man breaks forth, and that power is yet destined, we fully believe, to serve his country.

How much happier the lot of the stricken-down hero of Italy than that of the potentate, whose policy, if not direct connivance, is the means of inflicting upon Naples the worst horrors of civil war! For every murder, every outrage, every robbery perpetrated in the provinces adjoining the States of the Church, the Pope and the Pope's master are responsible. With the Italian demand for Rome, brigandage has revived in Naples; and the utmost efforts of the government, and 60,000 troops, are unable to stem the fœtid stream of ruffianism that flows from the great city in the heart of Italy protected by the French. Mephistopheles could not devise a baser means of torture than Louis Napoleon inflicts upon the nation he pretends to patronise.

The struggle for the power of the purse is still undecided in Prussia. The Upper House, composed of members of the Feudal party, is encouraged to reject the reductions proposed by the Chamber of Deputies in the military budget. But unless the latter is treated as a nullity, the Budget cannot be passed. Another election would probably result in the return of a more unanimous and resolute House, and to ignore the constitution would lead perhaps to the refusal of taxes, and infallibly destroy King William's position in Germany. It is probable, therefore, that the King will in the end discover that it is safer to concede than to resist.

The American mail brings full details of the great battle fought at Antietam Creek, in Maryland—"the bloodiest and most extensive" in the annals of that continent. Neither side can be said to have gained the advantage, though victory wavered all day between the opposing hosts, and another hour or two of daylight would probably have turned the scale in favour of the Confederates. Thirty thousand killed and wounded, including an unusual proportion of generals, attest the deadly obstinacy of the struggle. But though M'Clellan remained master of the field—a field strewn thick with the dead and dying—and the Confederates retreated out of Maryland, the invaders maintain their position all along the south side of the Potomac, and all Virginia, with unimportant exceptions, remains in their grasp. Some of the most eminent men of Europe who have taken part in the International Social Science Congress at Brussels, have united in an address to President Lincoln, deprecating the unnatural war in America, and suggesting a suspension of hostilities, to give time for considering whether some arrangement can be come to by which further bloodshed may be prevented. Though this weighty appeal may have no immediate result, we would fain hope that it will eventually "find a concurrent response in the Western world," especially should the forthcoming elections in the Northern States be fairly conducted.

Mr. Gladstone's speech at Newcastle yesterday—which, by the way, we observe, promises a retrenchment of expenditure—indicates that our Government, if not prepared to recognise the Confederates, are coming to the conclusion that the step is inevitable. Though the statements that our neutrality presses hard upon them, and that Jefferson Davis has made a nation of the South, and the opinion expressed that the slaves would be better off if the States were separated, are not novel, they will, coming from the mouth of a Cabinet Minister, give force to the growing feeling in England that the Confederates ought to be, and will be, an independent nation, and they will not be without effect on the other side of the Atlantic.

EMANCIPATION AS A WEAPON OF WAR.

We cannot tell how far President Lincoln was influenced by an expectation of conciliating European sympathies in putting forth the proclamation of which copies reached us by the last mail—but we strongly suspect that neither the document itself, nor the policy which it represents, will find hearty approval on this side the Atlantic. That England is deeply interested in the abolition of negro slavery, the heavy sacrifice she has cheerfully made to effect it in her own colonies is incontestible proof, confirmed, if that were needful, by the patient endurance with which she is now bearing the sufferings inflicted upon her by a contest which, but for a dread of encouraging a slave empire, she would probably have put an end to before now by recognising the Confederate Republic. But England will scarcely hail with admiration the conversion of emancipation into a weapon of war. Her interest in the question has been, from the first, mainly a moral one—and, be the result of the President's proclamation what it may, she will be likely to deplore rather than rejoice in the fact that political necessities seem, at least in the judgment of the Government at Washington, to require a solution of the awful problem from which every moral consideration is to be studiously excluded. Fear and hate of the Southern whites sets open a door of escape for Southern blacks, and confiscation and emancipation are to be commensurate. Whether Mr. Lincoln's act be justifiable or not as a matter of policy may be fairly questioned—but that it will not attract towards the North the enthusiasm of this country is, we think, beyond all doubt.

Perhaps we have done Mr. Lincoln injustice in speaking of his proclamation in terms which imply that its object is the emancipation of slaves. Its object is no such thing, nor, to speak candidly, is it anywhere pretended that it is. The document was never framed with a view to deal with the "domestic institution" as such. It does not meddle with slavery on any other grounds, nor to any greater extent, than a late Act of Congress meddled with private property. It confiscates the slaves of all the States or parts of States which shall be found in rebellion against the Government of the United States on the 1st of January, 1863, and it declares them to be thenceforth and for ever free. It does not touch the question of State rights. It does not settle, nor profess to settle, the future national policy in regard to involuntary servitude. It does not make slaveholding illegal or unconstitutional in any State that now adheres, or that may hereafter be restored, to the Union. It is conceivable that the proclamation might take effect, say in South Carolina—that every slave in that State might be emancipated at the beginning of next year—and yet, in the event of South Carolina being reannexed to the Union, she would be equally at liberty as she now is to hold slaves. The States which shall be found duly represented in Congress at Washington at the appointed date will not be affected by this proclamation. It will be at their option to retain or to abolish slavery, as it has always been—although Mr. Lincoln recommends them to concert with Congress terms of compensation, and get rid of their slaves. The proclamation is simply one which confiscates the human property of rebels—with this exception, that it indirectly invites the slaves to make efforts to free themselves, by forbidding the officers and servants of the Union to obstruct them in their attempt, or to punish them for it.

We have to accept this document, therefore, simply as an embodiment of a war policy. It is essentially strategical in its purpose, It is meant to do something towards coercing the South which Northern arms have hitherto failed to effect, towards retaining the Border States within the circle of the Union, or towards reanimating the spirit of the North, and bracing it up to new exertions and sacrifices. We, who are at a distance from the centre of this civil strife, and who are but imperfectly acquainted with the feelings and relative strength of political parties in America, are, perhaps, but ill qualified to judge the true force of the reasons that have determined Mr. Lincoln to issue this document. But, so far as our information carries us, we confess ourselves unable to discern in what way it will serve the Federal cause, or how it will accelerate a favourable issue of the dreadful contest now being waged with the South. It would appear to us ill-adapted to alarm the Confederacy, but well fitted to put a new edge upon their exasperation. If the enemies of the North are disunited, this will unite them—if their spirits flag, this will rouse them. Upon the slave population it is not likely to have the smallest effect—for this reason amongst others, that it is not likely to reach them. Where the close proximity of Federal armies, and the manifestoes of Northern Generals in actual occupation of the soil, have failed to entice more than a mere fraction of slaves to seize the chance of escape from bondage, it is not probable that an unsupported decree of the President, even if it were published in their hearing, will move them to insurrection. Upon a Southern army lining the Upper Potomac, and only yesterday threatening Washington itself, threats of confiscation are likely to have small effect, much less upon the excited populations whom it shields from vengeance.

Nor does it appear to us that the proclamation will do much to inspirit the North. It will not, cannot, fully satisfy the ardent Abolitionists, but it will probable excite the mistrust, and inflame the opposition, of the whole party of Democrats. It has done too little to fire the enthusiasm of the one—too much to ensure the continued forbearance of the other. How it will affect the Border States, it is hard to foretell—the most probable result is that it will not affect them at all. We must wait events, however, before we are in a position to judge whether the Presidential *fiat* will be a mere *brutum fulmen*, or, whether, and in what direction, it will operate in support of M'Clellan's army.

One good affect we anticipate from it. It will wipe slavery out of the political *programme* of the North. It is a sort of declaration which being once made by authority can never effectually be recalled—like Sir Robert Peel's Orders in Council, the result of political necessity, which heralded in this country the repeal of the Corn Laws. The great Northern Republic which will reconstitute itself after the bisection of the Union, will certainly get rid of the domestic institution from within its borders. The party which has been strong enough to force this measure upon the President in the face of powerful hostile interests will surely be strong enough to destroy every vestige of slavery in the North when those hostile interests have ceased to exist. The Confederacy once recognised, Republicans and Democrats will be equally anxious to wash their hands of the curse of slavery for ever.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Sir Isaac Newton, if we remember rightly, likened himself to a child picking up pebbles on the sea-shore while the illimitable ocean of truth lay before him. The same comparion will apply to the condition of scientific truth after the lapse of two centuries, though the latter portion of that period has witnessed the most remarkable discoveries in all branches of knowledge, and the conditions of social life have been revolutionised thereby. Many difficult problems have been solved, and stores of valuable information accumulated for future analysis, but it is to the credit of our philosophers that, as their range of vision widens, speculation is more resolutely reined in. There is a stronger tendency to work systematically than to ventilate novel theories, and those timid Christians who fear that the progress of science will clash with revealed truth may comfort themselves with the fact that the greatest philosophers of the age are also the most reverent, and that the most brilliant scientific attainments and unerring inductive powers are found to be compatible with belief in a Divine revelation.

The meetings of the British Association at Cambridge give a very favourable impression, not only of the prodigious activity of men of science, but of the quiet perseverance, watchful observation, and modesty of spirit, they bring to their task; and it may perhaps be said that a speculative spirit on problems that touch dogmatic truth is more rife amongst theologians and men of letters than scientific observers. Professor Willis, in his opening speech, disdained to wander over the vast and tempting field of modern science, and confined himself to a purely business-like statement of the actual labours of the Association and the objects to which its funds were appropriated; and the sectional meetings have to a large extent, and with manifest advantage, taken their cue from the President's address. To catalogue stars, register earthquakes, record meteorological and magnetic phenomena, and the motion and nature of waves, to collect the most perfect scientific instruments, conduct experiments on the forms of ships, the power of steam-engines, the strength of iron, and the vegetable power of seeds, are achievements solid rather than brilliant. But the great accumulation of facts which are slowly being gathered together by the industry of the Association promise ere long to become the data for new and valuable discoveries as to the laws by which the natural world is governed, as well as in their application to daily life. In many a branch of science there are perhaps but few links wanting to complete a perfect chain of causation, and the present state of our experience warrants the belief that not a few hitherto unsolveable problems are on the point of being made clear to human intelligence.

Many of the papers read at the Cambridge meeting, and the discussions which followed, have excited great interest,—none more so than those relating to the origin of the human race. Professor Owen continues stoutly to maintain that there is a radical difference between the brain of man and that of monkeys; Professor Huxley, on the other hand, holds that the structural differences between man and the highest ape are of the same order and only slightly different in degree from those which separate the apes from one another; while another anatomist argues that if Professor Owen's test of distinction be adopted the relative organisation would stand thus:—First, the little South American marmosets, then would follow the baboons, the cercopithea, macaque, then man must be placed, followed by the antropoid apes, the orang outang, chimpanzee, and gorilla, and last the American howling monkey. In the Ethnological section Mr. Craufurd once again ventilated his theory that the human race did not spring from one race alone, but many types—a view stoutly contested by Sir Charles Nicholson, who showed that the present varieties must have existed for a lengthened period, and that climate did in time produce marked changes, as in the case of the European population of Australia and the Yankees, the latter of whom are evidently approximating to the Red Indian in physiognomy, assuming the hatchet face and losing the beard. This fact may not be deemed a compliment by our trans-Atlantic cousins, but it is unquestionably fatal to Mr. Craufurd's theory.

The most recent observations connected with our planetary system have, of course, been stated and discussed. The late discoveries as to the component parts of the sun have been followed up by minute observations, but without startling results. Professor Challis maintains the existence of an attenuated atmosphere in the moon, and therefore the possibility of animal existence in our satellite. Perhaps the ballooning adventures and observations of Mr. Glaisher have been the most popular subject before the Association. In an elaborate paper that intrepid aeronaut drew the following deductions: that observations up to three miles high, even of a delicate nature, can be made as completely in the balloon as on the earth; that at heights exceeding four miles they cannot be made quite so well, because of the personal distress of the observer; that at five miles high it requires the exercise of a strong will to make them at all; that up to three miles high any person may go into the car of a balloon who has any ordinary degree of self-possession; that no one with heart disease or pulmonary complaints should attempt four miles high. One philosopher thinks it practicable that balloons may be controlled, if not guided, by a screw apparatus; and it is suggested that they may be usefully employed in exploring unknown regions, especially in discovering the presence of bodies of water.

The drift of many other papers and discussions we can barely indicate. Professor Huxley has followed in the wake of Professor Taylor by stating his belief that the cases of secret poisoning that are discovered form but a small percentage of those that actually occur. One philosopher has recorded his "Observations made at sea on the motions of vessels, with reference to their effects in producing seasickness," which will no doubt be a comfort to Mr. Jones when he next crosses the Channel and lies prostrate in the cabin. The question of projectiles was well debated in the mechanical section, the conviction being that Mr. Whitworth's flat-faced shot is the most terrible missile yet discovered, but that beyond 600 yards, the superiority of guns over ships has not been proved. Mr. Purdy has shown, in an interesting paper, that the rate of mortality in the cotton districts has greatly decreased since the distress began, which is attributed to the operatives being no longer confined in the close atmosphere of the mills, and to mothers being at home to nurse their children, instead of leaving them to the care of nurses who drug them. Mr. Fawcett establishes on statistical evidence that the vast increase of gold has in the main produced little effect on prices, though it has prevented a rise, and Dr. Daubeny, that the interior of Vesuvius is undergoing a great change. There have been discussions as to the value of colonies, lately raised with so much effect by Mr. Goldwin Smith, and on the desirableness of admitting Dissenting graduates to University fellowships. But the pride of the Cambridge philosophers must have been somewhat humbled by a little incident that attended one of their excursions. A party proceeded to Lynn to view the scene of the late inundations, and scarcely had they departed than another dam burst and the adjoining country was flooded. It is clear that, with all its triumphs, science has not devised a means of successfully excluding the sea from the Fen district.

THE WOES AND WANTS OF CIRCASSIA.

Since the cessation of Schamyl's romantic career, the world has heard very little of Circassia. The cause lives in the champion. It sinks out of sight when he subsides into final defeat. But it revives again with the first reappearance of any strong enough to announce its claims. The Circassians have been silent but not passive. They have maintained an unseen but invincible struggle against the powerful, unrelenting enemy of their race. They have lately gained some remarkable successes in war, but they are also so sorely distressed by disease among themselves and their cattle, as to meditate the surrender of a portion of their territory. They have sent delegates to Constantinople, London, and Paris. Two of their chieftains are now in this country, not merely as chieftains, but as the elected representatives of their countrymen. Their memorial to the Queen is a singular document, strangely combining Oriental simplicity of statement with allusions to the complications of Western politics. It suggests, by its style of expression, the continued existence of a pastoral, or even nomadic race,—destitute of cities, ships, or fortresses, but not without communication with the sea, nor without the means of a profitable commerce, as well as of ample self-support. As we read of the irruption upon the Caucasian coast of the Black Sea, of armed bands, destroying townships and temples, capturing women, children, and cattle, we think of the happy villages, impregnable from the land side by reason of their mountain defences, and secured upon the coast by a stormy sea, that were from ancient times the abode of tribes of shepherds and hunters; that resisted the invasions of Persians and Egyptians, Romans and Turks; accepting the religion of Islam, but refusing the yoke of its sovereignty. We are no believers in the superior innocence or happiness of semi-civilised and isolated communities. Theirs is at best what Milton calls "cloistered virtue," and it seldom bears inspection. Yet is it impossible not to regret the intrusion into these secluded and primitive scenes of a power strong enough to destroy but not to subjugate—able to vex with incessant attacks, but unable to confer the benefits of a higher civilisation. Neither the Turk nor the Russian had benefits of this sort to bestow in exchange for the rude independence of the Caucasian tribes. The former made no pretence of the kind. They were content with, at most, a profession of allegiance and a community of faith. But Russia has invented the fiction of Circassian subjection to Turkey in order to cover enterprises of conquest that had nothing but territorial aggression for their object. It is certain that the Caucasus never belonged to the Sultans, and therefore that they had no right to cede it to the Czars. Yet on this fictitious pretext Russia has waged a forty years' war against the unhappy mountaineers; and now well-nigh reduced them to despair. Her efforts at their subjugation seem to have been redoubled since the establishment among the tribes of a Federal Parliament, two or three years since, and of regulations intended to promote commercial intercourse. Within eight months of the recommencement of war, twenty-five thousand lives are said to have been lost, and immense property destroyed. The estimate seems incredible,—but there is no doubt that these obscure campaigns have been an incessant drain upon the Russian armies, and in the forts lately captured by the Circassians the stores destroyed make a large addition to the entire losses.

The memorial concludes with a prayer for British protection; but not simply on the ground of humanity and general justice. Our Government are reminded that, jointly with France and the other Powers concerned in the Treaty of Paris, they stipulated for the neutralisation of the Black Sea. The destruction of Sebastopol was not deemed a sufficient guarantee for the future safety of Turkey and exclusion of a Russian fleet from the inland waters. The forts might have been rebuilt; the harbour cleared out; and the coasts of the Black Sea again subjected to the terror of Russian arms. It was, therefore, provided by Articles 11, 12, and 13, of the Treaty of 1856, that the Black Sea should be common to the ships of all nations; that only commercial establishments should be maintained upon its borders; and that consuls of joint authority should be appointed at its harbours. The Circassian chiefs and their friends very truly represent that the transport of troops and arms is an infraction of these stipulations; and still more so the blockade of their ports by Russian cruisers, so that no inhabitant of the Caucasus can get access to the coast, and no commerce be opened up with any other nation. They speak of thousands of their families inhabiting a particularly exposed strip of territory, as willing to emigrate to another part of the coast, if aid and protection can be obtained. To such statements and appeals the Foreign-office reply, curtly declining to interfere, certainly sounds cold and ungracious. The interference besought would cost nothing but the writing of two or three despatches. A joint representation from England and France would not be treated by Russia with neglect. The common relations of civilised

Governments amply supply the right of remonstrance. The war upon Circassia has been carried on beyond all the bounds of reasonable perseverance. It has inflicted enough of suffering, and attained little enough of result, to justify enquiry and expostulation. It may surely be asked without offence whether Russia intends to go on for ever persecuting a handful of inoffensive people for the sake of adding their little territory to her immense dominion. But the treaty provisions to which we have referred entitle England to something more than this general right of remonstrance. If they are of any value or validity—if, like the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna, they are of use only as between the Great Powers, and not for the protection of the weak against the strong—they must enable us to interfere without requiring us to draw the sword. England has gained little enough, in any sense, for herself and for humanity, by that costly war in which she buried a noble army and added a hundred millions to her expenditure in three years. The Treaty of Paris, at its highest valuation, is not worth a single battle, or a penny in the pound of Income-tax. If duty or charity required us to provide the whole Circassian people with the means of emigration beyond the reach of Russian claims or arms, we could do it at the cost of a day's firing against Sebastopol. So that, if the Treaty can be made available for putting an end to this wretched struggle—if it can be used to deprive Russia of her cruisers on Circassian waters, or to deter her from rebuilding the forts that have been destroyed by these unconquerable mountaineers—we shall have acquired from our Crimean war the means of doing an undesigned and unexpected good.

LOVE OF ORDER.

"Order" sang one of our poets—Pope, if we rightly recollect, "is Heaven's first law," and ever since he sang it, we have gone on repeating it as though it were a truth breathed into human souls by divine inspiration. We very much question whether Pope himself could satisfactorily explain his own phrase, or, if he could, that it would be found worth the explanation. We are morally sure that not one in a thousand of those who are in the habit of using it ever analysed its meaning. If the poet meant that Heaven is primarily intent upon order—that it is the first object of Divine arrangement—that all other ends are in His view secondary to this—we fancy he would have been sorely put to it had it been required of him to define first what he intended to denote by the term "order," and secondly to reconcile his definition, whatever it may have been, with the actual course of things. Order is simply the result, whether in matter or in mind, of obedience to the laws impressed thereon by the Creator, or, more correctly speaking, it is the obedience itself. Conformity with law is order, and it would puzzle a wiser head than Pope's to explain how that which is the response to law can itself be the governing law of all. All law contemplates obedience to it a a means rather than an end—as a way to something higher than itself—and, of course, values the means only as it conduces to the end—and so we are continually seeing law superseded by law, and a higher order brought about by disorder. If by the phrase we have quoted we are to understand that obedience to law is the chief object of law, we may well say that, regarded in its most obvious sense, "there needs no ghost come from the other world to tell us that," and in its ulterior and philosophic sense, it is untrue, because it confounds together method and urpose as if they were one and the same thing. But a truce to metaphysical disquisition—this is not our object—and the little we have said will abundantly serve to pioneer the way to our following remarks.

Love of order strikes us as an egregiously overrated quality. Indeed, that which is praised as such is very little more than an instinct. It has its conveniences, we admit, and it is not without its inconveniences, as we shall show—on the whole, perhaps, the former outweigh the latter. Our readers will take it for granted, we should hope, that we do not now speak of moral order, but merely of walking by some recognised rule in the thousand and one ways of life in which expedience is a legitimate and authorised guide. "A place for everything and everything in its place," is the golden maxim of the order-worshippers whom we have in our eye. They rejoice in having all that belongs to them docketed, and put away, and kept in the place appropriated to it. They are uneasy if everything about them is not preserved in scrupulous conformity with the type of arrangement which exists in their own minds. Their fancy is full of figures and patterns, in which forms and colours balance one another, and straight lines, angles, circles, and parallelograms have their allotted place. They like to do things in a pre-determined succession—to divide the months, the weeks, the days, into compartments, into which, as into pigeon-holes, they stuff the actions for which they have been previously labelled. Method—*their* method, to wit—rises with them to the force of a passion. They allow themselves no play of choice in dealing with the *minutiæ* of life. They have rules for everything, and rigidly adhere to them. Life becomes to them little else than a series of habits which they can go through almost as well without, as with, intellectual exertion. They show you to what a high pitch of precision animated mechanism may reach—but they also show you that animated mechanism is far from being identical with the best style of man.

Shall we confess what the tone of our observations has already implied, that we do not think much of mere order, when pursued for *its own sake?* Straightness, rectangularity, precision, adherence to fixed methods, and all that sort of thing, may be useful enough, and unquestionably is, are a means to something else, but considered as an end, we cannot say that we hold them in very high estimation. The love of order is a capital servant, but a most exacting and unreasonable master. Inflexible rules laid down as to things indifferent are a gratuitous limitation of our freedom of action, and operate sometimes as a serious check upon the natural development of life. It happens somehow or other that we have an instinctive aversion to "you must," when "you may" would equally answer the purpose. We have never felt ourselves impelled to carve out for ourselves a multitude of little senseless gods that we may bow down before them. Who has not met with, and, we hope, feelingly pitied, many a slave to what is called order? Which of us has failed to take note how, followed up with all the ardour of a passion, it not unfrequently frustrates the very ends for which it was originally taken as a guide? The man who, roused from sleep by the cry of "Fire," could not prevail upon himself to quit his bedchamber till he had shaved, and fell a victim to the flames, was, no doubt, a somewhat exaggerated representative of the class; but there are few amongst us who will not have come across hundreds of instances in which substantial objects have been foregone for the sake of a pedantic adherence to self-imposed laws and methods. Even when the devotee is himself the only sufferer, one cannot but wish that his love of order were a trifle more pliant. But when, as is often the case, it stands in the way of what other people are entitled to, it has a tendency to wring from them expressions of a less amiable emotion than that of pity.

There is a tendency more or less strong in all of us to overlook or lose sight of the soul of things, and to attach ourselves exclusively to the outward forms in which it is expressed. It is so pre-eminently with order. We might comprehend, if we would but duly reflect, that order, in relation to things in themselves indifferent, is to be estimated by its purpose, and is worth what that is worth—neither more nor less. Adopted and observed as an economy of time and means, it may safely challenge our respect for whatever it achieves in that line. So far as its object is to increase the enjoyment of others, so far it merits cordial approbation. Even as a source of self-gratification, it is, when kept within legitimate limits, a habit worth our thoughtful cultivation. But, measured simply by its own inherent value, love of order does not stand higher, assuredly, than love of freedom, which, according to the views of some, differs very imperceptibly, if at all, from love of disorder. Besides, that which is order to one man is utter confusion to another, and the highest type of beauty to some minds is that which is conformed to no definite pattern. There are people—queer people, of course—who really prefer a dash of negligence to excessive and immaculate primness, and who regard themselves as obeying a higher rule of their nature when, in trifling things, they refuse to be trammelled by rules. We will not say that they may be puffed off as furnishing a true law of life to others—but, at any rate, they will bear comparison with the precisest of their brethren in the net result of their actions.

There is, as our readers well know, a want of order the paternity of which may be traced to sheer indolence. Let it be pilloried wherever it can be detected! It richly deserves the ignominious fate. Whatever is born of laziness may be justly, we may add, mercifully given up to castigation. But a refusal to put oneself under a code of rules in little things may spring, and sometimes does, from a wise and practical estimate of their comparative value or worthlessness. Such a comparative estimate devotees of order never make. As we have already said, their philosophy is best expressed in their favourite maxim, "A place for everything, and everything in its place"—as though the sole business of mankind in this world were to keep it tidy. There are many reasons—good ones, too—why it should be kept as tidy as possible—but not at the expense of higher considerations. People who can never allow themselves to be surrounded by a mess, must needs forego a vast amount of the rough work which needs to be done. He who encompasses himself with a net-work of regulations which must on no account be broken, makes himself a prisoner within narrow limits of enterprise and action. The greatest benefactors of society have seldom been, at least in the common acceptation of the term, the most orderly. All rules are, or ought to be, servants—all should be subordinate to something more important than themselves. Blind obedience is bondage—and it is some men's nature to prefer bondage to freedom. In all the affairs of life which fall not under unchangeable moral law—in all things wherein we must be guided by our view, not of what is right, but of what is expedient—the means must be judged of by the end—the manner of doing, by the thing to be done. Love of order is a most useful quality—but only when it succumbs to a stronger love for that which order is intended to compass. "Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?" is a question the wide bearing and full significance of which is seldom considered. Used rightly, it will throw a flood of light upon what we may designate the philosophy of order.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

President Lincoln has issued proclamations that the war would be continued to restore constitutional relations between the States, and that he shall again recommend the next Congress to adopt a practical measure, tendering pecuniary aid for the free acceptance or rejection of States now in rebellion which may adopt immediate or gradual abolition of slavery within their limits, and that efforts to colonies negroes, with their consent, will be continued.

Mr. Lincoln proclaims that on January 1st, 1863, all slaves within any State or part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the Federal Government, shall be thenceforward and for ever free.

The Federal executive and naval and military authorities will recognise the freedom of such persons, and will do no acts to repress such persons in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

The Federal Government will designate on January 1st by proclamation, the States and parts of States which may then be in rebellion, and the fact that any State or people thereof shall, on January 1st, be in good faith represented in the United States Congress by members chosen at elections, wherein the majority of *bonâ fide* voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

He orders military and naval authorities especially to observe Acts of Congress prohibiting the return of fugitive slaves, and to that portion of the Confiscation Acts referring especially to slaves.

The Federal Government will in time recommend that all citizens who have remained loyal throughout the rebellion shall, upon the restoration of constitutional relations, be compensated for all losses by Acts of the United States, including loss of slaves.

The Republican journals approve of President Lincoln's proclamation, but say that it will have no effect. It has caused no public excitement whatever.

The *Journal of Commerce* thinks that President Lincoln's proclamation can only lead to a continuation of the war.

President Lincoln has also suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and declared martial law throughout the United States, with respect to all persons arrested for aiding the rebellion or hindering the draft.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

On the 19th and 20th ult. the Federals made unsuccessful efforts to cross the Potomac at Shepherd's Town, into Virginia, but were each time repulsed. General Stuart's Confederate cavalry crossed into Maryland on the 20th, but afterwards returned to Virginia. None of General M'Clellan's army has yet crossed the Potomac. The Confederates do not show in force on the Virginian banks of the Potomac, but are supposed to be lying in ambush a short distance from the river.

The Confederates remain on the line of the Upper Potomac, and are destroying the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Cumber-

land. It may be therefore presumed that they have not yet evacuated Harper's Ferry, at which arsenal the Confederates captured forty-six pieces of artillery.

It is rumoured that Generals Heintzelman and Sigel are in Virginia, to stop the Confederate retreat.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM CREEK.

The battle of Antietam Creek, near Sharpsburg, proves to have been the bloodiest and most extensive in the annals of the American continent. It is believed that altogether as many as 30,000 men were killed or wounded. Each side manifested the most determined and obstinate courage, and every part was either gained or lost by hard and persistent fighting.

The American soldier in the two armies (says the correspondent of the *Daily News*) has again demonstrated his cool bravery and gallant bearing. The lean, lank, sallow, scantily-fed rebel, as well as the sturdy and muscular farmers of New England and the West, these each and all marched into the jaws of death without shrinking from the destruction which they saw awaited them. So far as the accounts from this battle-field have been published, in no single instance do we read of men showing the white feather. The fatal discharges of artillery made clean gaps, and yet with unfaltering steps these were at once closed up, and nothing but night and sheer exhaustion put an end to the conflict. Darkness closed on the combatants and postponed the final decision. The descriptions of this battle have a dramatic interest, and are painful to the extreme in their pictures of anguish and suffering. The brunt of the fight appears to have been on the two wings. General Hooker led the Federal right, and Burnside the left. The line of battle spread nearly four miles, and the head-quarters of General M'Clellan were in the rear of the centre, on a hill which commanded the whole field. Of the many descriptions of the battle that in the *New York Tribune* is the most graphic and comprehensive. The correspondent brings before the mind a series of vivid pictures which enables the reader to get a definite conception of the whole. During the day there were alternations of success and reverse on both sides. On the right wing General Hooker's corps took and lost an important position, which was a field of corn, three successive times, and held it only after he had taken it the fourth. The fight did not rage with equal fury at the same period along the entire line, but was hotly fought by Hooker on the right in the early part of the day, while Burnside on the left grappled with his foe in the afternoon. The latter officer had assigned to him a very difficult task, and it would seem from the accounts lacked in numbers to enable him to succeed. He was ordered to take a bridge and one of the two hills, for the purpose of turning the rebel right wing and getting possession of the road to Sharpsburg—thus to work round into the rebel rear. After taking the bridge by storm his column swept all before it as it rushed up the hill, but no sooner had he repulsed his foe than the latter again advanced in overwhelming numbers, and what was at first an attack now became a defence. Burnside was in danger. On his fate hung the issue of the day. It was one of those periods when the course of events for generations are apparently concentrated into an hour. M'Clellan, who had been watching the tide of battle as it ebbed and flowed at this point, grew more and more anxious. He became thoughtful and grave. Fitz John Porter was at his side, who had a reserve of 15,000 fresh troops. The commander threw a glance at the veteran soldiers as they were posted in the valley, as if to ask, "Shall I send them?" Porter shook his head. Then M'Clellan mounts and gallops on, followed by Porter. He meets with Sykes, a trusty and able soldier. The three consult together. How much rests on the decision of that brief council! Soon Burnside's aide reins up before them with this message—"I want troops and guns; if you do not send me them I cannot hold my position for half an hour." M'Clellan pauses; he glances at the evening sky, turns, and slowly replies, "Tell General Burnside that this is the battle of the war; he must hold his ground at every cost. I will send him Miller's battery; I can do nothing more. I have no infantry." The aide struck the spurs deep into the horse's sides and sprang forward. M'Clellan arrested him, and shouted, "Tell him if he cannot hold his ground, then the bridge—to the last man! Always the bridge! If the bridge be lost, all is lost." Could he keep the bridge, he had the advantage of position. As the light grew fainter, it was clear that the decisive battle must be postponed until the morrow. The bridge was saved, and as darkness settled over the thousands slain and wounded on that gory field, the battle was ended by a solitary gun from General Burnside.

On the next day, which was Thursday, the 18th, both armies paused to bury their dead, and the Confederates subsequently retired across the Potomac.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

In reference to the fugitive slaves at Port Royal, South Carolina, the *New York Evening Post* says:—

On the 14th instant the Rev. M. French delivered an address at Dr. Cheever's Church, New York, on the freedmen of Port Royal, and explained the results of the work of the National Freedmen's Association in the Department of the South. The address was full of interest. It corrected many misstatements which are current in relation to the subject of his discourse, and presented a broad view of the importance of the labours which have been undertaken. We have only space to refer in general terms to the extended remarks of the speaker in regard to the contrabands. There were, he said, in the department at least 15,000 blacks, nearly all refugees, whom their "secesh Union masters" (for there were many such) had taken to the mainland; but they had escaped, and came to our lines in a state of entire demoralisation and destitution. This disorganised element had furnished the material with which a vast deal of good had been accomplished. The experiment of planting had certainly been a success. But for the fresh vegetables raised on the plantations our troops would have fared very badly. Before long, Mr. French held, the lands of the district would be fully cultivated by negroes under their own direction, or under the direction of conscientious men, and it would become one of the gardens of the world.

A great deal has been said about the alleged indolence of these people. The speaker's experience had convinced him that whenever any motive had been given them, they had laboured as zealously as any other class of men. The tasks they had been given to perform for the government (the planting and culture of a stated quantity of seed in payment for their support) had been doubled and even quadrupled by many of the blacks, who, of course, were entitled to the proceeds of their extra labour, and had saved sums varying from three to fifty dollars from the sales of vegetables raised by themselves. They worked early and late, and exhibited in an unexpected degree the characteristics of labouring men here and elsewhere. The stories which had been told by correspondents and others of their shiftlessness, where proper encouragement had been given them to labour, were, to the certain knowledge of the speaker, essentially false.

Mr. French gave an interesting account of the improving condition of the blacks, of the schools he had established among them, and of their moral progress. As a race they loved the South; there were few applications to come North, or to engage in the colonisation scheme. They wished simply to remain; and, if the government did its duty, they would regenerate, or greatly assist in the regeneration, not only of the department comprising the three States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, but the entire South.

The progress of the negro brigade scheme and its failure were fully explained. The regiment—only one was organised—was kept together for four months. For some weeks no clothing could be got; supplies of all sorts were detained: and finally General Hunter failed to obtain authority to pay the men; and, as a matter of justice, because he was unwilling to keep them from earning the means of livelihood for themselves and families, he disbanded the organisation. There was no lack of martial spirit; they would become excellent soldiers. General Hunter had said that with two brigades of such troops he would undertake to conquer all Florida.

The Southern press is as rampant as ever in defence of their "corner-stone," and a recent article in the Southern *Literary Messenger*, an influential print at the South, thus defines an abolitionist:—

An abolitionist is any man who does not love slavery for its own sake as a divine institution; who does not worship it as a corner-stone of civil liberty; who does not adore it as the only possible social condition on which a permanent republican government can be created; and who does not, in his inmost soul, desire to see it extended and perpetuated over the whole earth as a means of human reformation second only in dignity, importance, and sacredness, to the Christian religion. He who does not love African slavery with this love is an abolitionist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has intimated that he will receive deposits of gold, returnable in gold with 4 per cent. interest. The deposit must remain thirty days, with ten days' notice of withdrawal.

The Governor of New York State has issued an order for a draft of 40,000 men on October 10th.

Mr. Foote has introduced a resolution in the Confederate Congress to the effect that the success of the Confederate generals justified the Confederate Government in sending commissioners to Washington to propose the terms of a just and honourable peace.

It is rumoured that the Confederates crossed Blackwater River in force, menacing Norfolk and Suffolk.

An engagement occurred on the 19th at South Duke, Mississippi, between the Federal General Rosencranz and the Confederate General Price. The Confederates retreated south during the night. The Federals captured 250 prisoners.

The Governor of Pennsylvania had recalled the militia home.

The Federals were preparing to attack the fort at the entrance to Mobile.

The Confederate Governor of Louisiana threatened Butler with retribution if the misconduct of the Federal troops was continued. Butler replied that if the threat was carried out he should also retaliate.

The Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio issued a call to the Governors of all the Union States to meet on the 24th of Sept., at Altoona, Pennsylvania.

The New York press strongly condemn the Federal officers for surrendering Harper's Ferry, and urge a military tribunal of inquiry.

Commodore Wilkes, the gentleman of Trent notoriety, has been appointed to the command of the American squadron in the West Indian seas.

Speaking of President Lincoln in a letter written before the announcement of the emancipation proclamation, the New York correspondent of the *Times* says:—

In every newspaper his resignation or abdication is debated as if it were a matter of course, some opposing, some recommending, but none seeming to think there is the least impropriety in discussing it. Even his best friends make no greater effort to stem the tide of disfavour that has set in against him than the weak assertion that he is an honest man and has done his best—the selfsame plea that is put in in arrest of judgment against General M'Dowell, whom few believe to be a traitor. Mr. Lincoln is said not to feel very acutely, if at all, the change in popular opinion, and to indulge in the customary jokes and good stories with which he is in the habit of interlarding all subjects of debate and conversation as freely as if nothing were the matter.

ITALY.

On Sunday last, Victor Emmanuel signed a decree granting an amnesty to all persons concerned in the acts and attempts which took place lately in the southern provinces, with the exception of those who deserted from the Royal army. The decree is countersigned by Signor Ratazzi, and accompanied by a report which after referring to Garibaldi as having been pushed by his impatience "into the post of rebellion" say:—

At present Italy is reassured, recalls the services rendered by Garibaldi, and wishes to forget his errors. This desire of the country is echoed by all the friends of the liberty and unity of Italy.

When it was necessary to combate the rebellion the Government proposed the most energetic measures. But all danger has now ceased. The Ministry, therefore, becomes the interpreter of these generous wishes, and asks clemency from your Majesty.

The resignation of Signor Conforti as Minister of Justice is officially announced. Signor Ratazzi is charged, *ad interim*, with the vacant portfolio. The *Times* correspondent throws some light upon the Ministerial discussions that have taken place, arising out of General Durando's circular note:—

The old General has talent and sense as well as character and his note fully, in my opinion, deserves the praise which you bestowed upon it in the leading article of the *Times* of Monday last. That note, however, was read in full Council of Ministers; several of his colleagues found it too harsh and cutting, and proposed important modifications which greatly weakened its purport. Durando took no notice of these corrections, but sent his paper according to the original draught. Hence the resignation of three of the Ministers. Ratazzi proposed to send Durando on a diplomatic mission to Berlin; but the stout veteran declared he would either keep his present place or retire to private life; hence the resolution of a retirement of the Ministry *en masse*.

Matters, however, appear to have been for a time smoothed over, as the Ministerial papers state that there will be no further remodelling of the Ministry. It is said the Chambers will meet in November.

The Romans having raised a subscription of 20,000f., have presented a rich gift to the Queen of Portugal.

The court of justice of Lucera has condemned Monsignor Frascolla, the Bishop of Foggia, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 4,500f.

According to intelligence from Fort Varignano, the application of Professor Partridge's apparatus to Garibaldi's foot has had a beneficial effect. Fresh particles of bone have been extracted from the wound.

Beset as he is by home troubles, Ratazzi is said to contemplate righting himself by some great stroke of foreign policy. He is preparing for a journey to Paris, to see whether a clue to the entangled skein of the Roman question might not be found in an interview between himself and the great arbiter of Italian destinies. Should he fail in this mission he would then retire.

The provinces of Naples, especially those near the Roman frontier, are again widely infested with brigands—this time *mounted* brigands. The *Times* correspondent gives a long catalogue of atrocious outrages of these minions of the Pope and ex-King of Naples. He says:—

Fear and discouragement prevail everywhere in the outlying provinces. Thousands of acres will lie this year uncultivated. There are many whom I could name who have lost their 30,000 or 40,000 ducats from the incendiary fires and wholesale robberies. Of course this terrible state of things will be traced by many, in the words of the proclamation which I sent to you yesterday, to revolution and bad and unjust government. It is not so. This pestilence flows southwards from the Papal States; it is nursed under the walls of the Vatican by the guest of the Prince of Peace, who is himself protected by the eldest son of the Church.

This, though there are 60,000 regular troops in Southern Italy.

Canon Maresco, deputy for Sorrento, and one of the most worthy ecclesiastics in the whole country, has been murdered by brigands in his country house. He attempted to defend himself, and was at once stretched dead by a pistol shot.

So numerous have been assassinations by the dagger lately in Sicily, that a decree has been issued by the Extraordinary Commissioner of the Government, ordering the immediate disarmament of the people. The public force, the National Guard while on active duty, and the Consuls and Consular agents alone are exempt from the operation of the decree.

PRUSSIA.

On the 30th ult. the Budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies adopted the following resolution:—

1. To request the Government speedily to submit to the House the budget for 1863, to be discussed in accordance with the Constitution, in order that its settlement may be decided before the conclusion of the year.

2. That it is unconstitutional that Government should authorise an outlay which has been disallowed by the Chamber.

The first resolution was adopted with only four dissentients, and the second with the exception of a single vote. Count Bismarck-Schönhausen disputed that a previous settlement of the budget was constitutionally requisite. The contest was as to the line of demarcation between the power of the Crown and the power of Parliament. He dwelt repeatedly upon the sincere desire of the Government to come to an understanding.

On the 6th, Herren Reichensperger, Geldern, von Vincke, Osterrath, and Simson, spoke against, and Herren Waldeck, Lüning, Gneist, and Hermig, in favour of the proposal of the Committee of the Budget. The Ministers did not take part in the discussion. At the conclusion of the debate, however, Count von Bismarck-Schönhausen asked for an adjournment, stating that the Government wishes to give a fuller explanation of the course it intends to follow in reference to this question.

The *Kreutz Zeitung* of Berlin states positively that after the preparatory deliberations which have taken place in the Chamber of Nobles, it has been decided that the military budget voted by the Chamber of Deputies shall be sent back to that body, begging them to again examine the expenses, the suppression of which appears inadmissible by the Upper Chamber. A declaration was, it is said, made at the same time, that, in case the project should not be modified, the Chamber of Nobles would be obliged to make

use of its constitutional right by refusing its assent to the modifications made in the budget.

Baron de Bodelschwing, a reactionary, has been appointed Minister of Finance.

The Crown Prince of Prussia and our Princess Royal are about to start immediately upon a somewhat lengthened tour in Italy and Switzerland.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Count Andrew Zamoyski has been received by the Emperor Alexander, and, after a long interview, his Majesty requested him to travel for a short time. Count Zamoyski will proceed to London; but without passing through Warsaw.

Private letters from Russia state that the emancipation scheme will now proceed without further hindrance, "as the peasants find that they cannot have the land for nothing, and that applications for further concessions will be useless." One nobleman writes that he is happy at no longer possessing a single serf, and that he has commenced letting his land out in farms as in this country. He says, moreover, that his income will not be curtailed for more than a year or two.

The Grand Duke Constantine, in a speech which he addressed to the Council of State at Warsaw on Wednesday, told them that the Government intended to persevere in its good intentions, whatever they may be, notwithstanding the recent lamentable occurrences. He regretted deeply that respect for the law had prevented him from exercising the prerogative of pardon; and he stated that "not more than sixty-nine Polish political prisoners out of 499 were still expiating their offences."

PORTUGAL.

The squadron conveying the young Queen of Portugal from Italy reached the Tagus on the 5th. Next morning the King went on board the Bartholomew Dias in the Royal barge, and brought the Queen to Lisbon, where they were received by the Municipal Chamber. A procession was then formed to the Church of St. Dominic, where the Patriarch performed the marriage ceremony. The procession returned to the Pavilion amid salvos of artillery. The keys of the city were then presented to their Majesties, and the troops marched past. A procession was formed to the Palace of Adjuda, where a State banquet was given. The Royal pair afterwards drove round the city, and were enthusiastically received. The weather was very fine. The city was illuminated in the evening.

CHINA.

Canton, Aug. 27.—The rebels are again moving, and obstructing the conveyance of silk. Colonel Ward has captured three cities. A fierce engagement was fought on the 2nd inst., resulting in the capture of Quyson (?); thus clearing a large portion of the canal. A treaty has been concluded between the Imperial Government and the Belgian Consul.

JAPAN.

Intelligence from Japan states that affairs were somewhat quieter, but an outbreak against the party favourable to foreigners was considered imminent. The Government at Yeddo was doing its utmost to maintain order. The guard of the British and French Legations had been increased. The representative of the Daimios at the Imperial Court had committed suicide.

AUSTRALIA.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a recent letter from Melbourne:—

I observe by recent papers that a Miss Rye is promoting a scheme for shipping out a number of educated females to these colonies to supply a supposed want here, arising from the inequality of the sexes, and to act as governesses, &c.; and also to lighten the pressure on the English market, where cultivated women are in excess of the demand. Now to any one living on the spot no project that could be suggested seems more inadvisable than this. That there is any dearth of such persons in Melbourne is quite a mistake, as the columns of the papers and the attendants at the various "labour offices" will indubitably prove. The fact is, that just that class of women and the corresponding class of men—clerks, tutors, &c.—men without any handicraft—without capital and without mere physical strength—have for some years past been greatly in excess. I am convinced, that as regards the women, it is only asking them to leap "out of the frying-pan into the fire;" and that any whose inherent virtue is not proof against all temptation and all trial, will only help to swell the already swollen stream of disguised prostitution which so foully pollutes the atmosphere.

The days when squatters, diggers, and others, were waiting, cap in hand, on the wharf, to marry the first likely-looking girl that landed—if ever such days were, except in romances or in quite exceptional cases—have passed away. On the contrary, the complaint is not unfrequent that all kinds of delusive advertisements are constantly appearing for governesses, housemaids, barmaids, housekeepers, &c., in the country, who are only wanted to become the mistresses of the squatters, hotelkeepers, &c.; or, with the latter class, to become the respectable (?) prostitutes and lures of the place.

I was in conversation some weeks since with a publican who has a house at one of the latest of the new diggings. He was telling me of his takings, his profits, &c. He went on to tell me that he was negotiating with two young persons (of whom I had some slight knowledge) to go up as barmaids—having already sent up two; one for cook and one for housemaid—and that he had offered them from 20s. to 25s. per week, and their board and lodging. On my remarking on the high wages he named, he very coolly explained that they would have other occupation besides serving in the bar, and, being good-looking, were worth all that and more, in a place where women were scarce. Of course, the particular persons in question did not go, but I have no doubt he got others in their places. I note, in relation to this matter, a remark in one of the papers, I think a *Noncon.*, that "Miss Rye seems to be taking the place of Mrs. Chisholm," as though this were almost the highest compliment that could be paid her. But opinion in the colony is much divided on the claims of the latter lady to colonial gratitude; if not as to her intentions, which were very likely good, yet as to the wisdom of her doings.

You will learn by the English papers of the movement out here consequent of the news by the late mail of the distress in Lancashire. Some 5,000*l.* goes home from New South Wales, and I suppose between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* will go from this colony, which has been chiefly raised in Melbourne. The contributions from the country districts will not to any large extent reach town in time for this opportunity.

The Bicentenary movement seems to be stirring up men's minds in every section, and if carried out as it has been begun (notwithstanding some errors of judgment, such as the separate movement of the Congregational Union), must do great good. I am glad to find that some of the Evangelical dons in the Church are beginning to show signs of feeling, and that they wince under the probe applied to them on the matter of subscription. But it is lamentable to find to how large an extent those who affect to teach others need themselves to be taught what be the first principles of liberty. About a twelvemonth since one of the Congregational ministers here announced that he had changed his views on the Baptist question, and even went so far as to be immersed by a Baptist minister, delivering two lectures on the subject. Immediately, his brethren, instead of treating the matter quietly, and allowing the matter to pass *sub silentio*, must needs begin a fierce onslaught upon him, and for many weeks the air was heavy with the din of the strife, and letters, articles, sermons, lectures, and pamphlets abounded; as though it were possible at this time of day to say anything new on either side, or as though any one ever was convinced by such means. And now I believe that this little matter of more or less of water stands as an impassable barrier between him and his former associates.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies passed the States-General of Holland by a majority of 45 to 7.

A Copenhagen letter says that Denmark has resolved to submit the question of the Duchies to the arbitration of France, England, and Russia.

The *Patrie* has been publishing a report of the probable abdication of Queen Victoria, and its Parisian contemporaries have thought it worth while formally to contradict the stupid rumour.

A Railway to Ephesus.—A telegram has been received from Smyrna by the Ottoman Railway Company, stating that the line will be open to Ephesus on the 15th inst.

Crossing the Australian Continent.—Mr. Limbury, the explorer, has returned to Melbourne, after having successfully crossed the Australian continent. He has made a favourable report. There have been most disastrous inundations in Victoria.

Mazzini has addressed an appeal to the Italian people against the Italian monarchy. He declares that "the Royal bullet which wounded Garibaldi has torn the last line of the contract entered into by the Republicans of Italy with monarchy." He affirms that constitutional monarchy has been everywhere, save in England, a failure, and denounces in unmeasured terms the Italian monarchy, its professions, its practices, and its results.

Prince Christian of Denmark, with the Princess, and their daughter, the Princess Alexandra, have returned from Belgium and Germany, and are now passing some days at Panker, in the duchy of Altona, one of the seats of the Landgrave William of Hesse, who is their near relative; but it is expected that they will shortly proceed to Copenhagen, where the people are most anxious to have an opportunity of expressing their satisfaction at the high destiny which awaits their favourite Princess.

Imperial Life at Biarritz.—A letter from Biarritz gives an account of the last ball at the Imperial villa:—"The toilets of the ladies," it says, "were richer than ever. Hair-powder seems to be coming into vogue again, for many of the ladies used it on this occasion. The Empress, being slightly indisposed, retired early. Every morning her Majesty takes a bath, with the Prince Impérial and the Countess de la Poeze. Afterwards, accompanied by Mmes. de la Poeze and de Rayneval, the Marquis de Lagrange, the Duke Tascher de la Pagérie, and Dr. Barthez, the Empress goes for a long walk and returns in a carriage sent forward for the purpose, so as to reach the villa about noon. Every afternoon, the Prince Impérial plays on the beach with other children, who are also frequently invited to join him in the court of the villa."

European Address to President Lincoln.—A number of members of the International Social Science Association, now holding its meetings at Brussels, have united in a memorial to President Lincoln, deprecating the unnatural war in America, and suggesting a suspension of hostilities, to give time for considering whether some arrangement can be come to by which further bloodshed may be prevented. The memorial states, "Blood enough has been shed—treasures enough have been poured out; and it is in the hope that the prayer, hitherto but too faintly uttered, but which, nevertheless, represents the almost unanimous sentiment of your European brethren—the hope that the prayer for truce—for peace, may find a concurring response in the Western world, that we venture to breathe it from this side of the Atlantic." The memorial has been signed by a goodly number of eminent men of almost every country in Europe.

THE LIBERATION CONFERENCE AT SWANSEA.

(Translated from the *Baner ac Amserau Cymru* of Oct. 1.)

Last Tuesday and Wednesday are days which will be long memorable in South Wales, nor will they fail to exercise an influence likewise over the North. Our readers are well aware, from intimations we have given in former numbers, that a request was sent from the Principality to the Committee of the Liberation Society, desiring them to call a Conference in some part of Wales for the purpose of expounding their principles and objects, and of pointing out the best means by which those objects may be best obtained. That body acceded to the request, and after much consultation the large and important town of Swansea was fixed upon as the most convenient place for holding the Conference. The fact was announced through the periodicals and newspapers, and though no special means were employed to induce persons to attend, yet on the appointed day more than two hundred ministers and respectable laymen met, belonging to the Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Primitive Methodists. These delegates represented all the counties and most of the towns of South Wales, and even the North, notwithstanding the great distance, did not fail to send some of her sons to declare her sentiments on the matter for which the Conference was convened. To meet these Welsh brethren the society in London had sent Edward Miall, Esq., J. C. Williams, Esq., and the Rev. Henry Richard. On the appointed hour the Conference met in the chapel of the Primitive Methodists in Pell-street. The floor was filled with persons who appeared fully sensible of the great importance of the matter under discussion, and deeply convinced that fidelity to Christ, to truth, to the Church, and to the world, required them to do all in their power that was consistent with God's word to liberate Christianity from all political fetters. In the midst of that goodly and deeply-earnest assembly we recognised the faces of some of the old veterans of our Zion—men who have laboured through evil report and through good report to elevate Welsh Nonconformity to its present honourable position—men whose names are a power in our country, and whose memory will be revered when many a generation has been numbered in the dust. Around us also we saw scores of the flower of young Welsh manhood, ministerial and lay, who, having deliberately embraced the principles of their fathers, having entered into their labours as a fair inheritance, and having drank not sparingly of their spirit, appeared as if they were ready and willing to accept the solemn responsibility of carrying out to its full practical issue and triumph the work which their predecessors had so auspiciously commenced. In the galleries there was a goodly company of ladies and gentlemen who had come together from various places to see and hear the proceedings, whose earnest and unwearied attention proved how deeply they were interested in the object of the Conference.

[After a long and able summary of the proceedings, interspersed with very graphic descriptions of the principal speakers who took part in the Conference, the writer thus concludes]:—

Our English visitors testified that they never attended a better conference, or ever listened to speaking that was more judicious, courteous, and practical. The three great denominations of Wales were fairly and ably represented on the occasion, and our confidence is, that this magnificent meeting will form the commencement of a new era in the history of our country.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The *Court Journal* says:—"Her Majesty is expected to arrive in England on the 15th inst. The Queen, on her return, will take up her residence at Osborne, where her Majesty will remain until after the 9th of November. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will join her Majesty at Osborne, and will spend his birthday with her Majesty at Osborne in comparative seclusion."

A letter from Dresden of the 29th ult. states that on the previous day the Prince of Wales attended divine service in the Protestant church in that city, and, after having visited, in company with the King, the Hereditary Prince, and Prince George, the fortress of Kœnigstein, dined with the royal family at Pilnitz. On the following day there was to be a grand hunt and a state dinner at Moritzburg.

Her Majesty arrived at Coburg on Friday, at six o'clock in the afternoon, from Rheinhardtsbrunn.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* expresses a belief that there will be no brevet on the occasion of the Prince of Wales arriving at his majority.

The office of Ranger of Greenwich-park, vacant by the death of Earl Canning, will, it is reported, be conferred on the Duke of Cambridge. The house of the Ranger is to be the future residence of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, for whose accommodation it is now being fitted up.

The Marquis d'Azeglio left the Italian Legation on Friday for Broadlands, Hants, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston.

The Earl and Countess Russell and Lady Victoria Russell, who came to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond, from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath at Longleat, Wilts, early in the week, have gone to Woburn Abbey, Beds, where they purpose residing a month.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles is at present suffering from severe, and it is feared dangerous, illness. He has been staying for some time at Matlock, in Derbyshire, but it was found necessary, on account of increasing debility, to have him removed to Torquay.

The Armstrong Guns tested at Woolwich this week have met with some serious reverses by the bursting of no less than three of the 100-pounders during proof at the butt yesterday and the preceding day.—*Times.*

Literature.

*THE RELIGION OF VIRTUE AND SENTIMENTALISM.**

In the history of the religious thought of Germany, we meet with vague passing developments that are known by such names as Humanism, Illuminism, and Sentimentalism. The former is a tendency to humanise faith,—and, while acknowledging Jesus Christ as one whom not to receive as the Son of God is infidelity, regards him as the revealer of human destinies rather than as the revealer of God,—the example of men in life and death and resurrection from the dead,—not God manifest, but the divine powers of humanity manifest, in a living person. With this it is natural to associate the doctrine of Illuminism, that virtue is the highest life; giving to the otherwise pale and shadowy notion of virtue, the definite conception of a Christ-like human life; having this law, "Act divinely as "far as your powers will permit you." Then comes in Sentimentalism, and throws its beautiful halo over the relations and duties, the sufferings and joys of life, preaching that the Highest forbears with the faults and looks only to the virtues of men, and that the exquisite rewards of heaven shall correct and compensate for the disharmonies of the present life. It cannot be denied to such a religion as this, that it grounds itself on certain Christian facts; but all that is specifically Christian is lost in its merely general sentiment of religion. It rejoices in Christ; but it takes no account of his own estimate of his work, or of his disciples' representation of his relation to men. It refuses to be estranged from the faith of the Church; but ignores the truths and experiences by which the Church has been constituted, and from which its vital energy has been derived. It has a faith that is a passion; but its objects are the instincts and ideas of the soul. It confesses a necessary righteousness; but it is that by which man renders himself worthy of God, and not that which God gives to man. It adores a Redeemer; but only as one who by personal character, and by the favour of God bestowed on him, has redeemed our life from unbelief, selfishness, fear of death, and spiritual despair. It claims to be Christian piety; and its dispositions are sincere and pure: but it has no witness of the Spirit, and never rises into a "life "of God in the soul of man."

Of such a religion no more strongly-marked example has been given to the English world, than may be found in a recently-published translation of certain portions of the well-known *Stunden der Andacht*, a devotional work very popular in Germany, and commonly ascribed to Zschokke—the elements of whose character, utilitarian, philanthropic, and sentimental, powerfully prevail in its pages. These selections, we are told, have been made "by one to whom, in deep "and overwhelming sorrow, they have proved a "source of comfort and edification"; and again, that, though "originally printed for private cir-"culation only," the translator now presents them to the world in consequence of "*Her* "*Majesty* having graciously granted her permis-"sion to publish them." With these "Medita-"tions" our revered Queen has soothed the bitter hours of her bereavement and loneliness. Many of them are well fitted to calm and comfort a mind already possessed of Christian faith. Others are rich in subordinate truths or confirmatory evidences as to immortality and the interpretation of eternity. Much practical wisdom appears in the treatment of those questions which sorrow prompts—as to the pangs of death, the hidden future, the certainty of continued existence, and reunion with the lost beloved ones. It is, too, with a tender genial feeling, that the author leads us to "the graves of those we "love"; and teaches us how to anticipate for ourselves "a joy in the hour of death." But the book has many deficiencies,—is wanting almost altogether in the truths that the Evangelical Church has ever accounted the essential good tidings; and must surely leave upon the minds of those who have known what it is to sorrow, and to despair, and to crave for consolation and moral support, impressions of unreality, half-truth, vague promise, and unsatisfying hope. We could have wished our beloved Sovereign, in her woman's trouble and her heart's faintness, had had more reviving and strengthening help than this,—that a clearer, brighter light had shone on her darkness,—and that a warmer sympathy had sustained her than the cold comforts of this Christless gospel. Again, we must emphatically say, that the book contains many truths, beautifully expressed; and sometimes might assist a quiet, thoughtful submission to the inevitable, and a tender trust in the good heart of God: but its doctrine and prophecy cannot reach the spiritual depths of sorrow,—cannot uplift a soul that has gone down into the abysses, feeling that there is One who chastens man for *sin* when He makes his beautiful things to consume away as a moth,—cannot give contentment and rest to a being who stands trembling and grieving with his emptied cup, and would know, not *what*, nor *where*, but WHO is the portion of his inheritance.

What a hopeless doctrine is this?—both as to righteousness and its rewards, and sin and its impossibility of forgiveness—

"Who is the sinner? Every one to whom this earthly life is all in all, and to whom the Divine element in it is nothing. . . . When such an one dies, his spirit sinks into nothingness. . . . Lost one! my soul is moved with sorrow at thy lot. . . . Lost one! thou hast prepared thine own destiny, and no angel will alter the eternal laws of nature or of the world of spirits. God is just, and no prayers, no sweat of agony on thy pale forehead, can save thee; thy life lies wasted behind thee, thy spirit passes, without a hope of a better lot, into the new existence. Thou hast enjoyed thy goods, and thou hast thy reward. . . . But equally certain is that which awaits the righteous man who has quietly pursued the path of duty and virtue, and who has preferred the well-being, the peace, the happiness of those around him, to his own. . . . What are the terrors of death to a noble mind? A play of the imagination, at which, not the soul, but only what is earthly in us, trembles. Has not Jesus Christ conquered for us the terrors of death? Did he not open for us joyful admission to the Father, when he taught us to be perfect as our Father in Heaven is perfect?"—P. 34.

Or again, what comfort is there in this conceit of self-righteousness — unless to one who has never known the hunger and thirst for righteousness?—

"Yes, O my Saviour, I will become what Thou demandest of me—a true child of God, useful, loving, delighting in well-doing, without hatred, or vanity, or covetousness, *pure as thou wert*, divine Friend of man! Then for me the grave will have no terrors."—P. 37.

Words which rather remind one of the sayings "What lack I yet?" and "There are no bands in "their death," than of "Conquerors, through "him that loved us," and "Thanks be to God, "who hath given us the victory!" The theology of the book does not include, even by implication, an atonement in any sense; or a continuing personal relation of Christ to men; or a regeneration of human nature. It denies the existence of Satan — as a heathen notion "introduced "among the Jews during the Babylonian cap-"tivity, and transmitted to the Christians in "consequence of Jesus and his Apostles having "made use of figures of speech likely to be under-"stood." It ignores the inspiration of the divine life in the soul by a personal Spirit working in us to will and to do. The whole spirit of the practical religion of the book may be represented in the following passages:—

"I am to live for eternity. . . . It is with this in view that I labour to improve myself; it is with this in view that I endeavour to adorn my spirit with every virtue. That which I become through Christ, that is, through following his divine example, that shall I be.—P. 137.

. . . . . .

"There are three great ideas bearing upon the most sacred interests of man. . . . These are: the conception of an all-ruling Deity,—the belief in the possibility of drawing nearer to God by growing in perfection,—the hope of eternity. He who treasures in his mind these three sacred ideas, follows in the footsteps of Jesus; he is in the way of salvation: &c."—P. 181.

. . . . . .

"If I were doomed to die this instant, could I lay my head on my death-pillow with the consciousness that I leave no one behind me in world who has reason to repent of having been connected with me in any way? [Here follow other very solemn and appropriate self-questionings; and then the author proceeds:] . . . Ah! I must veil my face from Thee, O Searcher of Hearts, O Omniscient God, O most Holy Avenger! For I feel, when examining myself, that I am not quite blameless. I have still to repair much evil that I have done. I have still to make amends for many things which it behoves me not to forget. I have not always lived in Thee, my Saviour, and therefore I could not now die joyfully in Thee. It would have been easy for me to confer some little pleasure on each one of my acquaintances, and to render them some service had I availed myself of every favourable opportunity, and yet I have rarely done so. Alas! I may have frequently done the contrary. Ah! I hardly dare think of it. Yet, hear my promise, O Omnipresent God! I will think of it; I will improve, I will make reparation, I will redeem what I have neglected, I will live in Jesus."—P. 217.

. . . . . .

"Sin is the death of the spirit. . . . It is from that death that Jesus has rescued us by His doctrine. . . pointing out to us our destination, and teaching us to know our own dignity; affording us the surest means to reach perfection, His own example; . . . therefore, using figurative language, He called Himself our way to life."—P. 339.

. . . . . .

"Through Jesus Christ I will render myself worthy of the bliss Thou hast prepared for me. . . . I will live a life of love and devotion to my fellow-men, so that I may hereafter, in my glorified state, enjoy Thy love."—P. 305.

We hope these extracts will be carefully read, that the grounds of our unfavourable opinion of the book may be apprehended. We have refrained from italics, because we would not give a possibly false emphasis to the things we object to.

We have said that there are beautiful things in the book. These are to be found principally in the meditations on the joys and friendships of the life of heaven. The religion of Sentimentalism has proverbially indulged in this delineation of the future in the most brilliant colours. But were it not for a chapter on the "Memorial Festival of the Resurrection," we should have to say, that, from all these visions of glory and bliss, He is absent who is Himself the Resurrection and the Life. And even in that chapter, all the significance of the Resurrection of our Lord, as understood and taught by apostles, is buried beneath rhetoric and narrowed to the sole purpose of completing His example of our destiny. It is inconceivable to us that any one familiar with the most elementary truths of the Christian Gospel could find satisfaction, for more than a passing moment's sense of soothing, in consolations such as this religion of sentimentalism and virtue, addresses to "noble minds," "developed natures," and "perfected spirits." The circumstances under which it is published may give it a temporary hold on the public mind: but however pleasingly suggestive to certain transient moods of grief, we are quite sure that the darkest hours of sorrow will not be lightened, and the deepest struggles of the heart will not be assisted by it.

* *Meditations on Death and Eternity.* Translated from the German by FREDERICA ROWAN. London: Trübner and Co.

---

*"THE OLD LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON."**

If a lively and graphic style of narration, well-marked individuality in the *dramatis personæ*, abundance of incident without any deeply-laid plot, sound good sense, and healthy, liberal religious sentiment, may be taken as some of the constituents of a good novel, Dr. Macleod's story of "The Old Lieutenant and his Son," is fairly entitled to be so designated. It is a thoroughly enjoyable book. There are no thrilling incidents, no hairbreadth escapes, no scheming diabolical villains, no tangled complication of circumstances to keep the reader in suspense till the knot is untied, just before the curtain drops. In short, there are none of the usual novelist's tricks. Dr. Macleod tells a plain unvarnished tale, in a straightforward way, and there is very little in the story that might not pass for a simple record of facts. He informs us in his preface how he began his narrative, intending only to write "a "life-sketch gathered from memories of the past" for the readers of *Good Words*. He thought a chapter or two would complete his design. But he was carried on by his own "half creations," "more possessed by them than possessing," and was only stopped by the close of the year and the end of the volume. It is not unusual for authors thus to describe the genesis of their works, apparently unconscious that the greatest praise that can be bestowed on a book is to say that it grew like a work of nature, and that it is therefore rather a production of creative genius than of constructive talent. In Dr. Macleod's book there seems to us a pretty fair blending of the two. We doubt not that the author was carried on by the interest of his creation beyond his original design, but we think also that the spontaneity of production is less obvious as the work advances, and that some few rather prosy pages in the first half of the second volume show more of the elaboration of art than the ease and unconsciousness of nature. We observe that some of the moralisings with which the readers of *Good Words* were favoured are judiciously suppressed in the revised edition.

Dr. Macleod is evidently familiar with all the details of a sailor's life, or, if he is not, we are not learned enough in nautical matters to catch him tripping. There is a fresh, breezy naturalness in his descriptions of sailors, and in his use of their peculiar idioms and allusions. The old lieutenant, Edward Fleming, is a brave veteran of the old school, who has fought under Nelson, won honours, though not fame, in his profession, and has retired on half-pay. His only son, Ned, inherits from his father a love for a seafaring life, together with sterling honesty, piety, bravery, quickness and decision of character, strong affections, with a calm, undemonstrative manner. Ned chooses the sea for a profession, and the adventures of his first voyage, as an apprentice, are extremely well told. Of course a "plucky" lad, better educated than his companions, has to rough it at first. But he wins his way to respect by vindicating the muscular character of his Christianity, showing fight if necessary, then conciliating the affection of the big bully whom he has thrashed, and setting an example of industry and integrity, combined with manly energy and courage, added to plenty of fun and the faculty of singing a good song, qualities which must inevitably sooner or later

* *The Old Lieutenant and his Son.* By the Editor of "Good Words." Two vols. crown 8vo, price 12s. London: Strahan and Co. 1862.

find their way to every sailor's heart. He gradually rises till he becomes captain, and finally marries the paragon of a daughter of the merchant in whose service he is employed. Kate Campbell is really a charming girl, worthy of the noble heart that ultimately wins her. Her mother, however, has more aristocratic views, and intends her for a heartless but rich Highland laird, one Duncan M'Dougal, who proves to be an unprincipled libertine. Ned and Kate become attached very early in life, and the love of each for the other is heightened by separation, and by the impossibility of their coming to any mutual understanding. Neither of the two is aware of the affection of the other. Ned supposes that Kate is betrothed to Duncan M'Dougal, and we cannot quite understand how a young man of his honourable and unselfish character, and so well trained in the lessons of self-control, can be represented as being betrayed into a declaration of his feelings while he thought the object of his affections was irrevocably pledged to another. This is the strangest anomaly in the whole story; it is a cruel blunder for which we can scarcely forgive the young captain. However, the blunder leads to explanations on both sides, and they are at length happily married.

The subordinate characters are generally portrayed in a graphic and careful style. There is Babby, the old Scotch nurse, one of the family, a pragmatic and self-willed but affectionate old body; Dr. Yule, the minister of the parish, Mr. Purdie and Mr. Cruickshanks, ministers of the "Relief" and Episcopal Churches, three gentlemanly and liberal divines, attached to their own peculiar tenets, yet able to fraternise with one another; Mr. Freeman, a nautical chum of the old lieutenant's; James Morris, nicknamed Curly, the enthusiastic devourer of Wordsworth's poetry, who becomes a student of medicine, and is described as "an enthusiastic physician with "no practice, who lives in a garret, greedily "gathering up, day and night, such knowledge "upon all subjects, especially those connected "with his profession, as few provincial prac-"titioners possess. The result is that he has be-"come sceptical about all drugs, and, indeed, "about everything, I fear, in Church and State. "But he is too truthful, dear old Curly, to believe "in anything false." We have also Tom Revel, alias Cox, the sailor, daring, reckless, proud, and yet with a soft and tender place left for repentance at the bottom of his heart; Miss Duncombe, the wise and affectionate teacher, at whose school Kate Campbell and Jane M'Dougal receive the most wholesome culture for mind and heart; Floxy, the fisherman's niece, educated by Miss Duncombe and trained as a waiting-maid for Miss M'Dougal, a wild, keen-witted, impulsive creature; and poor Morag, daughter of a Highland fisherman, a quiet, graceful lassy, who is ruined by Duncan M'Dougal and dies in misery, yet with penitence and forgiveness upon her lips. It is noteworthy that none of the sinners die unrepentant.

We would willingly extract many of the pleasant sketches of character which abound in these volumes, but must content ourselves with one only.

The following describes the old Lieutenant's (or the Captain's, as he is called) method of educating his son; we think there is great wisdom in his method:—

"A peculiarity of the Captain's was his singular knack in distinguishing between a boy's failings, and what was positively bad in his conduct. There was thus a remarkable combination in his government of extreme patience and forgiveness; a large toleration in some things, with a stern and uncompromising strictness in others. Many boyish *scrapes* and follies were gently *chid*; but not a *shade* of deceit, or cruelty, or disobedience, or selfishness was tolerated! These were instantly seized with the iron grasp of an old man-of-war's man! 'What! sleeping on watch, my lad!—Rouse up!' was often the only salutation when a *small* fault was discovered.

"There was another feature in his training of Ned, which I never knew fully till after years; though it was (to my great good) explained in some particulars by Neddy himself. What I allude to was his custom of giving his boy a very vivid picture of the peculiar sins, temptations, and difficulties he would meet with when he entered the world as a young man, freed from all parental restraint. The Captain did this when alone with his boy, and always with a very solemn manner. 'Suppose now, my boy,' he would perhaps begin, 'you met a young fellow like yourself, who had been brought up among a bad set—poor fellow!—and had no great notion of what was right, and that he asked you to go and sup with him. Well, suppose you go; you meet there so-and-so.' Then the Captain would dramatise the whole scene of this supper of careless living lads, with its temptations from first to last! These pictures from real life were varied as Neddy grew older, until immediately before his departure from home, when fourteen years old or so, the boy had as thorough an idea of the world he was entering on, as he could well have gained, even from his own personal observation.

"'I am not sure, my dear,' his wife would say, 'how far this plan of yours is judicious. You see he will find all this out time enough for himself; let his young innocent heart be kept free from all such knowledge at present.'

"'Until he gets the devil, or some servant of his, to teach him!' exclaimed the Captain, rising up as usual, and pacing backward and forward, when excited. 'Listen to me, Mrs. Fleming, I know the world; you don't. I have seen all its villanies and its sins; you have not. Now, I tell you, he must sail through it; he must sail among all its shoals, its breakers, its reefs, and encounter its gales;—why should I not give him a chart? Why not clap a buoy in a channel he might enter, but where there is no water to pass? Why not tell him the tides and currents? Why not tell him where there is safe anchorage? Why not tell him how to escape land-sharks and water-sharks, and give him signs to discover pirates, with all their false colours? Why not, my dear?—I have suffered shipwreck, and I'll save my boy from it if I can!'

"'Will he not be taught soon enough?' quietly and meekly asked Mrs. Fleming.

"'By whom?' rejoined the Captain loudly. 'By scoundrels, I again say, who will laugh at all that is good in him; by old debauchees who will pollute his young heart; taught!—yes! taught!—I should think so, he won't want teaching; no; but,' he added, in a more quiet voice, 'what know you, dear, of the teachers which the young meet with in the great city? Now, I tell you, I shall not, Mrs. Fleming, I shall not,' firmly said the Captain, 'let the devil teach him first, and lie to him, and murder him. I'll unmask the batteries of that enemy. I'll show Neddy what sort of teacher *he* is. I'll give the first description of his lies and tricks; and, I take it, our boy will have a truer description of them from me than from their master. Yes, my dear, I shall!'

"'God alone can deliver him!' ejaculated Mrs. Fleming.

"'Granted! my love; but I'll teach him to know the enemy, that he may sheer off in time, and make signals for assistance—I shall!'"

We ought to add that the "Old Lieutenant and his Son" make their appearance on very superior paper and handsome semi-antique type. The volumes are elegantly put together, and we doubt not will be extensively circulated, as they deserve to be.

---

*MARSH'S ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

This is quite a different work from the lectures noticed in this journal some six months ago (*Nonconformist* for April 16). The former series was intended as a linguistic *introduction* to English Literature: the present brings us face to face with the authors themselves, and deals with the grammatical structure and genius of the language only in so far as such enquiry may help us to sympathise with them more, and understand them better. It is a book, moreover, designed for a different purpose from the excellent manuals of Spalding and Craik. A handsome and well-printed volume, and written with a grace and mastery of the language which show the author to be not unworthy of ranking himself among English classics, it deserves a place on the shelves of every educated, reading Englishman. The philological lectures themselves deal rather with those broad features of the history of language which require no specific philosophical reading to make them intelligible; and such more recondite illustration in the way of ancient forms and specimens as appeared necessary, is for the most part attached to them in the form of "Notes and Illustrations."

The first lecture states the author's plan and scope; and contains besides some interesting remarks both on "linguistic" studies generally, and on the broader features of the special field entered upon. We are glad to find views we have expressed somewhat strongly on the proper place of "linguisitics" in intellectual culture confirmed by so excellent an authority. Mr. Marsh urges most forcibly, that nothing can be more fallacious than the comparison of words and forms of languages known to us only through their dictionaries and grammars; when the only knowledge of a language worth possessing, and reliable enough to build upon, is that which is obtained in the course of a faithful perusal of its authors. His remarks on the broader features of English literature show a mind well imbued with its genius. He shows how the insular independence of the English people "gave their "literature a freer character, brought it to bear "on all their interests, spiritual and temporal"; and thus invested it, as one of its most individual features, with a conspicuous "reality and truth "to nature." It is this "reality," and intimate relevancy to the actual life of English men and women, which give an interest to the vivid allegory of Langlande and the picturesque character-drawing and incident of "the Canter-"bury Tales," not attaching to the "extravagant "fictions, and elaborate and cunningly-wrought "versified compositions" of "Gothic Iceland and "Romance Spain" (pp. 8—10). He shows also how the extinction of existing literature by the Norman Conquest, and subsequently the storms and agitations of the Reformation, cleared the air for that freer and more expansive life which breathed itself out in Hooker, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, and the other "giants of those "days."

Heartily do we wish that all our people should know, to some extent at least, what treasures became theirs by the mere fact of their being born within the four seas! What misunderstandings on the part of England's children severed from her by a wide ocean and apparently conflicting interests, might have been solved and healed by the consciousness of what both possessed in common! We happened not long since to come acquainted with an honest, self-reliant, money-saving mechanic who was in the course of a few months to emigrate. At the time he seemed to be conscious of little obligation to the old country. Her conditions, he thought, had pressed somewhat heavily upon him, and he looked forward to America as the land of freedom. But during the few months between his forming a determination to emigrate and his actually doing so, he was led through some one or other of the many agencies of which mechanics may now avail themselves, to read the History of England. It was expounded to him congenially; the way in which, through many struggles, the nation with all its individuals had enlarged its freedom and its sources of lawful enjoyment; and the glorious scroll emblazoned with so many deeds of enterprise, patriotism, daring, and self-sacrifice in which he, no less than any other Englishman, had a share: and over all the indifference and even alienation developed by ignorance and prejudice, that feeling of love of country without which an aggregate of individuals can never become great, rose uppermost and became dominant. It was a satisfaction to know that that man could never again feel towards her as he did before he knew what was involved in being her son. And to one capable of appreciating greatness, the right to call our own, Wicliffe, Langlande, Chaucer, Shakespeare, and the rest, is at least as dear as the claim to a share in the traditions of Cregi, Agincourt, Blenheim, and Waterloo. It has heartily gratified us to see how this feeling has evidently wrought on the mind of our accomplished Transatlantic author. As we together follow the painful search after "Do-Well" and our "Crede" in the popular poetry of the dawn of the Reformation; as we hold our sides over the hearty mirth of Walter de Mapes or the "Nonne Prestes Tale," or call to mind our equal right to the glorious Areopagitica of Milton, we forget those two generations of estrangement in the far more heart-uniting centuries of blended interests; and feel that those who thus admire and love in common cannot be foes.

Lectures II., III., IV. are occupied with a discussion of the leading features of the Anglo-Saxon people and literature, and the transition undergone before it became "English." The author's estimate of the genius of the Anglo-Saxons is not high. Brought chiefly from a dull region on the dreary flats of Low Germany, where the very notion of a mountain (see p. 61) seems to have been unknown, they certainly showed little vigour or progressive force in the development of their history. "The life of Alfred," he says, "forms a brilliant exception to the unin-"teresting character of Anglo-Saxon history; "but in general, vapid, empty, and uncritical as "are the Saxon chroniclers, they are, in the "words of Milton, 'worthy enough for the "'things they register.' . . . . The Saxon "Chronicle is a dry chronological record, noting "in the same lifeless tone important and trifling "events, without the slightest tinge of dramatic "colour, of criticism in weighing evidence, or of "judgment in the selection of facts" (p. 103). We presume, as Mr. Marsh is here characterising the "secular" annalists, he does not mean to include under this sweeping censure the really learned and great Bede. While disposed to go a good way with him, however, in his depreciation of the Saxon element, we think it has hardly justice done it here. It is clear that the exterminators of the Britons could not have been wanting in martial vigour; that, indeed, all the traditionary history vouches for; and the double blow dealt at conquerors and conquered by the epithet "imbecile," as attached to the Celts, does strike us as a little hard. But not only so, their language, which they had the grace to cherish if not to create, testifies to something higher than this. So full is its vocabulary of words expressing all religious and moral ideas,—as Mr. Marsh is one of the most forward to allow,—that we cannot help crediting them with a somewhat higher development than he does. Is it not probably true, that that very susceptibility to moral and religious ideas, which when furnished with strength and wisdom, is the surest basis for national greatness, yielding as it did malleable material to enervating superstition, thus indirectly led to a diverting of the resources of national energy and strength, and tended to emasculation? We know very well that one of the reasons why England was so readily subdued by William the Norman was that she had "so "many monks and so few soldiers"—a weakness, we grant, yet one in which lay a certain strength. Still we are quite willing to join Mr. Marsh and other authors in ascribing to the Norman conquest, as also to the Danish settlements in the northern part of the country—a very important

---

* *The Origin and History of the English Language, and of the Early Literature it Embodies.* By George P. Marsh. London; Sampson and Low.

influence in tempering, qualifying, and strengthening the national stock. "The Norman conquest," says Mr. Marsh, "did not cause, it only hastened "the downfal of the Saxon Commonwealth: and "by infusing the elements of a new life into an "exhausted race, it restored its organs once more "to healthy action, and thus rescued it from "sinking into the state of utter barbarism (?) "into which it was rapidly tending." (P. 106.) Lecture V. begins the history of English literature proper: and among the works illustrated and criticised in this and the remaining lectures, are Layamon's "Romance of Brut," the "Ancren "Riwle," or Directory for Anchorites, an ascetic treatise of the thirteenth century; the "Ormu-"lum," a Scriptural paraphrase curiously named from its author—

"This boc is nemned Ormulum
Forthi that ORM it wrote";

the "Romance of Alexander (the Great)"; the metrical "Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester"; various political songs and ballads of the fourteenth century; the "Vision and Creed of Piers "Ploughman," the Bible translation of Wicliffe, the two texts of which, Wicliffe's own and Purvey's recension, are carefully compared with the Anglo-Saxon and the Vulgate; Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" and other poems, with Gower's "Confessio Amantis"; Malorye's "Morte d'Arthur"; Lord Berners' "Froissart"; and others. The author seems to dwell with most partial interest on "Langlande" and Chaucer. His account of the "Vision" and "Creed" are among the most interesting portions of the book. We quote his concluding criticism on the former as seeming to us most true:—

"I have dwelt the longer upon the *Vision of Piers Plowman*, because I think justice has never been done to its great merits—which can be appreciated only by careful study—and to its importance in the literary History of England. Although Wright has rendered an excellent service by making this poem accessible, and in the main intelligible, to common readers, much labour ought still to be bestowed on it. A scrupulously literal reproduction of the best manuscripts, with various readings from all the copies, is needed; and few old English authors better deserve, or will better repay the careful attention of English scholarship."—P. 327.

There is throughout this work a freedom of treatment which shows a familiar and a master hand. Moreover these lectures prove the author to have made his own all the most valuable contributions, direct or indirect, to the subject he deals with, which have recently appeared. He has produced a work which cannot but aid largely in cherishing an intelligent appreciation of those earliest treasures of our literature of which till within the last few years even "edu-"cated" Englishmen have been lamentably ignorant; and his services will be none the less thankfully acknowledged that they are tendered to us from the other side of the Atlantic.

It has not been possible for us in such a necessarily brief notice to do justice to the acuteness and sound judgment displayed in dealing with numerous points of interest to the scholar. His criticism of the theory generally current among philologists as to the relative value of the lexical and grammatical tests in determining affinity between languages (p. 45 foll.), is exceedingly able, and will no doubt give rise to further discussion. Also the somewhat startling statement—so contrary to the popular opinion—that instead of converging, "dialects *diverge* as we "ascend" (p. 51), confirmed as it undoubtedly is within certain limits, indicates an important field of research. These and other interesting questions, however, we must for the present decline. The science of language is, as Mr. Marsh observes, still "in its infancy—a strong "and vigorous infancy indeed, but still .... "the youngest of the sciences. .... Many of "the hypotheses which are sprouting like mush-"rooms to-day, are destined, like mushrooms, to "pass away to-morrow" (p. 28). It is, however, one of our author's greatest merits that his own hypotheses are always based on a wide induction of facts.

"*SIMPLE QUESTIONS AND SANITARY FACTS.*"*

An Irish lady undertakes to present, in a small book of 210 pages, in the form of a simple catechism, the leading facts of Natural Science so far as it bears upon the physical and moral condition of the people. There is plenty of useful though familiar information in this little volume. But the author attempts too much. In one small volume she gives a course of Natural Philosophy, information about the atmosphere, its extent, weight, constituents, &c.; electricity and thunderstorms, solids, fluids, gases, impenetrability, extension, figure, divisibility, inertia, attraction, capillary attraction, cohesion, gravitation, heat, latent and sensible, combustion, radiation, water, the vacuum, steam, frost, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, carburetted hydrogen, life animal and vegetable, ventilation, whitewashing, dirt, agricultural chemistry, &c. This is all disposed of in fifty-seven pages. Then we have a complete course of anatomy and physiology, with practical remarks on muscular exercise, good and bad air, liver and stomach derangements, overfeeding, ablution, infant mortality, and a variety of other matters. Alcoholic stimulants are next discussed, and condemned without mercy or qualification. Smoking and its tragic consequences receive similar treatment, the chief authority quoted being Sir B. Brodie's exaggerated and fanciful diatribe, under which his scientific reputation suffered so seriously some time since. Then follows a description of the nature of food, modes of preparing it, and various receipts for making bread and soup. The next chapter is "on general subjects," religion, education, the management of children, the habits and faults of different classes of society, and various ethical precepts for farmers, shopkeepers, artisans, cottagers, wives and daughters of working men, servants, and rich people. Lastly, we have directions for preserving health, and for the treatment of the sick on hydropathic principles, with descriptions of various kinds of baths,—the Sitz, local steam-bath, foot-bath, pail-douche, wet pack, hot stupe, wet bandage, evaporating bandage, and the Turkish bath. We have digressions (if we may speak of digressions in a book which does not treat any one topic continuously, and shoots off at a tangent sometimes too or three times in one page) on co-operative societies, female influence and the politico-economic theory of poverty.

Perhaps there is a little fanaticism in the too frequent and laudatory references to teetotalism and the Turkish bath, which the writer appears to regard as the two remedies for the physical evils of the lower classes. But the great mistake of the book is its entire conception—the attempt to condense into a catechism the results of an entire system of education. The writer offers her book "for the use of the poor." We are convinced such a book can be of little or no direct use to them at all. It may be useful to those who are engaged in educating the poor, if they are already tolerably well acquainted with the subjects treated of, and desire to extract popular facts from the science in which they are embedded. For this purpose,—as a guide to teachers and visitors,—we can sincerely recommend the book. Any one frequently engaged in addressing poor people might employ this book as the syllabus to a course of lectures, and find it very useful. But it is quite impossible for uneducated persons to profit by any concentrated epitome of chemistry, anatomy, physiology, sanitary science, and economics. These are matters on which all classes should be enlightened, but there is no royal road to this or any other kind of learning, least of all should we look for such a road in a Catechism, which rather reminds one of a badly-paved street, in which the traveller is jolted from one hard fact to another, and where progress is never continuous, but wearisomely intermittent.

* *Simple Questions and Sanitary Facts. For the use of the Poor. An attempt to teach the Simplest Natural Phenomena, and to explain the Functions and Structure of the Human Body.* London Tweedie. 1862. Price 2s.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Complete Works of Richard Sibbes, D.D. Edited by Rev. A. B. GROSART. Vols. II. and III. (Nichol's Series of Standard Puritan Divines. Edinburgh: J Nichol.) Mr. Grosart carries forward his edition of Sibbes with a carefulness that entitles him to the gratitude of all who have loved that fine writer and laboured with many pains to collect for themselves his scattered pieces. It may be remembered by our readers that the first volume included the works published by Sibbes himself. The second volume, now issued, contains all his larger treatises from the Old Testament, viz., the expository discourses on Canticles iv., v., and vi., entitled, according to the quaint phraseology of the time, "Bowels Opened"; a small piece, called "The Spouse, her Earnest Desire after Christ"; a discourse, "Breathing after God"; a commentary on Hosea xiv., or "The Returning Backslider"; and the fine treatise, "The Glorious Feast of the Gospel." Mr. Grosart's *Notes* admirably illustrate allusions and phrases, as well as elucidate the subject:—they are the fruit of much study, and seldom, if ever, in the present volume, contain an item of superfluous remark. The third volume contains the "Commentary on the First "Chapter of the Second Epistle of Corinthians;" and here again the editorial annotation is most judicious. We should do injustice to our increasing sense of the value of this Puritan Library to a revived study of theology and the inproved manliness of practical religion, if we did not again commend it without reservation to universal acceptance and encouragement.——*The Resurrection and the Life; or Lazarus Revived.* By JAMES CULROSS, A.M. Third Edition. (London: Nisbet and Co.) An exposition and popular theological and practical application of John xi.; written with knowledge, spiritual feeling, and hearty faith; also with much command of language, and with many rich illustrative extracts, as notes, from poets, expositors, and other writers. It is to be earnestly recommended as a thoughtful, quickening, heart-reaching little book. ——*The Syrian Leper:* A Chapter of Bible History Expounded. Second Thousand. By Rev. CHARLES BULLOCK. (London: Wertheim and Macintosh.) A truly evangelical exposition of one of the most pregnant and interesting of Old Testament histories. Its simplicity, scripturalness, and directness of spiritual application should render it subservient to the author's purpose, that "the interests of godliness in the hearts "and homes" of his parishioners may be advanced by its publication.——*Incense for the Family Altar:* Compiled by BENJAMIN SCOTT, F.R.A.S., Chamberlain of London, &c. (London: Longman and Co.) This thin, well-printed quarto contains psalms and hymns for morning and evening, for two weeks, suited to domestic worship, and set to appropriate music. The hymns are by authors of all branches of the Church, and are mostly well known. The music consists of standard tunes of the best order; with two or three novelties from the manuscripts of the Rev. A. G. Lord and his son. The compiler's desire is "that the simple idea and humble effort "may render more frequent, facile, and agreeable, the "'Sacrifice of Praise' in many Christian family circles": and the little manual will doubtless become a favour ite among those who practise the delightful exercise of domestic psalmody.——*A Version of the Whole Book of Psalms, in various Metres.* By the Rev. W. C. YONGE. (London: Jackson, Walford, and Co.) No doubt this book is the product of a deliberate and earnest purpose; but that it can ever help any one "to enter more into "the sense and spirit of the Psalms" we are utterly unable to conceive. Confused in expression, wretched in rhyme and rhythm, and destitute of all spirit and energy, it is simply a distressing travesty of the Psalms: and none of the care bestowed on the adjuncts of the verse can redeem it from contempt. We are sorry to say so plainly what it would be more pleasant to ourselves, but deceptive to our readers, to phrase with less seeming harshness. But, let our readers judge:—

"Why do the heathen rage?
The people a vain thing
Imagine? What doth it presage?
Deep plotting,—Judge and King!
. . . . . .
He that in Heaven sits
Shall laugh them to disdain--
Such laughter as a God befits,
Who chastens but with pain."

And here is a "New Testament application":—

"O Lord, the martial air of odes
With Christ's dominion ill accords:
The match of love the mine explodes,
And passing thunder calm affords.
. . . . . .
Predictions found an end in facts;
The Wrath inflicted at the time;
Pilate and Herod did their acts;
And each received desert of crime."

And these are very far from the most ridiculous verses in the volume.

THE PERIODICALS (OCTOBER).

Blackwood comes out strong on political subjects, beginning with a visit to Richmond at the time of M'Clellan's celebrated "flank movement" to the James River, and ending with an elaborate exposure of the Emperor Napoleon's policy towards Italy, the object of which is stated to be the prevention of the unity of the Peninsula, or at all events the exaction of territorial compensation for the surrender of Rome. "Ten Days "at Richmond" is interesting, and probably trustworthy. The writer speaks of the efficiency and "individual in-"telligence" of the Southern soldiers. Their discipline, enthusiasm, and experience render them very formidable, though they are badly-clothed and only half-armed. A great part of the army is equipped with guns, rifles, and accoutrements captured from the Federals. Though they march in loose array, at the first shot fired they form into a line "so close and compact that the sight of "it would give joy to a martinet's heart." So rigid is the discipline maintained, that no intoxicating drinks can be obtained by the soldiers in Richmond. Men of every rank, we are told, are in the army. "Indeed, no "man who shrank from the war could ever again ven-"ture to address a lady." It is in short "a national "war," and "each successive day cements the common "hatred against the invader." "The South will listen "to no conciliation and will accept no compromise." Rather than submit to the North, the Confederates would consent to be dependent on France or England. Virginia, it is said, is as much lost to the Union as South Carolina, "and at the present day the feeling of a Vene-"tian towards the Austrians is a friendly and charitable "sentiment compared with that of a Virginian towards "the Yankees." The writer also describes from personal observation the battles on the Chickahominy, and subsequent retreat of the Federals. The author of "Salem Chapel," after much suspense, at length reveals that the minister's sister is innocent of the crime laid to her charge.

"A White Republican" in *Fraser* strongly advocates the legal right of secession, and parades a number of learned authorities in its support. The new Southern constitution he regards as a great improvement on the old Federal law, especially in the proposal to elect the President for six instead of four years, and to retain in office Government *employés*, except Cabinet and Foreign Ministers, during life and good behaviour. It is certainly a sign of the times to find a magazine which but lately contained the cogent arguments of John Stuart Mill in favour of the North, now falling into raptures over a constitution of which slavery is the corner-stone, and sneering at its opponents as "abolitionist sentimentalists." In another elaborate paper, Mr. Laing's financial ability is roughly criticised, and the opium revenue of India decidedly condemned, both for its immorality and be-

cause its profit is secured to the government by a confiscation of the property of the ryot. The writer advises that the cultivation should be free, and the monopoly commuted into an export duty. "A. H. K. B.," discourses with ease and loquacity on "Sundays long ago." A life-like description of "The Grande Kabylie," lately conquered by the French, and a stern protest against the Spiritualist imposture are among the other features of *Fraser*.

The *Cornhill* deals with an episode in the American war, describing at first hand the adventures of a vessel laden with powder on its trip from Havannah to the mouth of the Mississippi. But the chief features of the *Cornhill* are the stories of George Elliot and Mr. Trollope. "Romola" advances half a dozen chapters, and it is impossible not to admire the talent of the writer in clothing with so much apparent *vraisemblance* Florentine mediæval life, and the skill and colouring thrown into the classic picture. In "The Story of Elizabeth," there is a peculiar charm which betokens power of a high order, and a humour and point worthy of Mr. Thackeray's name. "Effects of "Railways on Health" is inconclusive, simply because the evidence on the subject is not decisive. The positions of the writer may be thus summed up—Young robust men may travel a hundred miles a-day by train and experience no injury whatever. The mail-guards, travelling letter-sorters, and others, are rather invigorated than harmed by the exercise. But, on the other hand, all that large class of persons who choose to live thirty or forty miles away from town, for the supposed sanitary advantages of sleeping in the country, travelling to and fro every morning by express, are frequently much deranged by the constant wear and tear they undergo. It is a delusion, we are told, that a person really gains anything by sleeping in a country air. What he does gain by living out of town is the advantage of quieter evenings and earlier hours; the absence, that is, of town excitement. But if he has to undergo an equal amount of excitement during the twenty-four hours by reason of his two railway journeys, his loss is just as great as his gain. People are therefore commended no longer to incur the expense of a country residence of this kind merely for the sake of health. Mr. Doyle contributes one of his graphic cartoons, the subject being "The Smoking-room at the Club." Altogether the readers of the *Cornhill* ought to be amply satisfied with their shilling's worth.

We have not space at present to refer to the other magazines and quarterlies.

Miscellaneous News.

THE IRISH MURDERER AT LARGE.—The several rewards offered for the apprehension of Hayes now amount to the unprecedented sum of 950*l*. That no person has yielded to so great an inducement to become an informer against a man who was himself once a bailiff engaged in the work of eviction, places in a strong light the nature of the agrarian war in the South of Ireland. The Government offer of a reward has been repeated.

A NEW REMEDY FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—A Cronstadt journal states that the Japanese Ambassadors all suffered from sea-sickness in going from Swinemunde to St. Petersburg. The First Ambassador, in particular, was exceedingly ill, notwithstanding the strange remedy he employed, which consisted of soup made of horseradish and rice, seasoned with red herrings and sardines cut into small pieces. When eating this singular compound he took a little champagne after every spoonful.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The attendance shows a great falling off. The week before last, as compared with the same date in 1851, showed a decrease of more than 60,000 or upwards of 10,000 a day. Last week the total falling off has been no less than 135,239, or more than 22,000 a day. But the returns for 1851 are those of the last week but one before the closing, when the great rush of shilling visitors commenced, which reached its height on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of October, when the numbers were respectively 107,815, 109,915, 109,760, and 90,813. On Monday 40,017 persons were admitted.

THE GLASGOW MURDER.—A respite was sent to the Lord Provost of Glasgow from the Home-office on Friday, staying the execution of the sentence of death passed upon Jessie M'Lachlan until Saturday, the 1st day of November next. She has been informed that the respite has been granted only for the purpose of allowing time for further investigation, and that, if this should not confirm the truth of the statement made by her as to her share in the transaction, no hope can be held out to her. The investigation is being carried on by the regularly constituted authorities, under the direction of the Lord Advocate.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE DISTRESSED LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.—In a letter to the *Daily News*, Mr. Hugh Mason, of Ashton-under-Lyne, says:—"I grieve to say that the churchwardens and overseers have struck off the burgess roll every man who has been compelled to resort to parochial aid, although the Liberal party made a proposal not to disfranchise any man, whatever his politics might be, on that account. The churchwardens and overseers, all being Tories, refused to listen to the appeal of the Liberal party. The Liberals here had full confidence with Sir G. Grey that no man would be so cruel as to object to a voter because he had been driven to seek relief from the guardians. They have not objected to a single voter on that account. The Tory overseers and churchwardens alone have thought it consistent with honour and fair play to strike off the list every man who has sought the aid of the guardians."

THE GARIBALDI SURGICAL FUND COMMITTEE have published in the papers a statement of their receipts and expenditure. The subscriptions have altogether up to September 30, amounted to 941*l*. 16s. 2d. On the creditor side of the account there are the following items:—Professor Partridge's fee and expenses, 680*l*.; other expenses, 54*l*. 12s. 10d., leaving a balance of 207*l*. 3s. 4d., which is deposited in the Bank of London and will be forwarded in a few days to General Garibaldi for the benefit of his wounded comrades.

HYDE-PARK was the scene of another most disgraceful riot on Sunday. There was no meeting called, but an immense crowd assembled, composed largely of roughs, Irish and English, apparently intent on finishing the row of the previous Sunday, or enacting a sequel to it. The brutal proceedings continued for some two hours, while they might have been wholly prevented had the police been on the spot in numbers sufficient to have acted with the necessary vigour. A large number of Grenadiers took part in the fray, driving the Irish ruffians from the so-called "Redan"—a mound in the park, which was the bone of contention. The Irish mostly had bludgeons. Many of the rioters have been fined or imprisoned at the police courts.

ANOTHER SLUICE has given way in a main drain on the Marshland, near Lynn, and many acres of the land flooded by the bursting of the Middle Level Sluice last May have again been inundated. Much of the water which had found its way on to the land by the bursting of the Middle Level Sluice was discharged into the Marshland Smeeth and Fen drain. This increased tax upon it was provided for to some extent, but on Saturday afternoon a great part of the sluice fell in, having no doubt been undermined by the extra rush of water through it. As the tide rose it found its way up the drain, and overflowing the banks flooded the adjoining land in many places. Measures are being taken to prevent further injury, but it is scarcely hoped that they will be at once effectual.

OUR NESTORIAN VISITORS.—The *Quiver* announces that the two Nestorians from Oroomiah, who were recently in London, have left for their native country. They embarked on the 17th ultimo, accompanied by Dr. Perkins, an American missionary, who was returning to his mission sphere in Persia at the same time. The Nestorian fund amounts to 254*l*. 13s. 7d. This will suffice for the travelling expenses, and leave a balance of over 85*l*. to be administered by a Christian committee at Oroomiah. The *Quiver* says, "the Lord Bishop of London not only gave a donation, but wrote a kind and cordial letter to our friends, conveying most Christian messages to the Nestorian Church, its patriarch and dignitaries. This letter was translated into Syriac for Yohanan and Yusef; and Yohanan has written a very appropriate, respectful, and Christian reply."

JAMAICA COTTON.—The secretaries of the Jamaica Cotton Company write hopefully respecting the progress of cotton cultivation in the island. They say:—"We hope to have 400 acres in bearing before next Christmas; one of our shareholders, 300; a leading member of the Jamaica House of Assembly (Hon. Mr. Westmoreland), 40 acres, and a number of persons are putting in cotton in other islands. A gentleman of colour called on us this morning from Porto Rico. He sends out one of Fowler's steam ploughs and machinery for irrigating the land, both at the time of planting and when the tree is in blossom. He thinks that he and his neighbours will put in 2,000 acres of cotton this year. Our agent writes for more machinery and 1,000 cotton-bags. He says the cotton trees, and especially the Sea Island, present a beautiful prospect."

MR. DISRAELI addressed the farmers of the Vale of Aylesbury, at a meeting of the Agricultural Association there on Wednesday, The right hon. gentleman confined himself almost entirely to agricultural questions. He replied to Mr. Walter's strictures on the system of giving prizes to farm labourers, and said the practical refutation of Mr. Walter's objections was to be found in the fact that the labourers in Berkshire, who might be trusted to take care both of their own interest and honour, were banding themselves together not to take service with any master who did not belong to an agricultural association. Contrasting the present prosperity of the landed interest with the suffering of the Lancashire operatives, Mr. Disraeli urged the former cordially to respond to the appeal for assistance which, he feared, would have to be made to the country during the ensuing winter.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The thirty-second annual meeting of this association commenced on Wednesday at Cambridge. Great preparations were made by the University and municipal authorities to give *éclat* to the meeting and contribute to the comfort of members. The Senate House and the halls of various colleges were liberally throw open for the meetings of the sections. The first general meeting was held at eight o'clock p.m., in the Guildhall, which was crowded by ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Fairbairn, F.R.S., the retiring president of the association, introduced Professor Willis as the new president of the British Association. Professor Willis, who was received with great cheering, then took the chair and delivered an address, in which he traced the advancement of science, pointing out the particular objects it had in view in the sums of money it had expended in the various departments. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the president for his address. The sections have since held daily meetings, and there have been excursions to places in the neighbourhood. The final meeting was held on Monday, and it was resolved to hold the next meeting at Newcastle, and request Sir W. Armstrong to be the president.

THE LICENSING SYSTEM IN LIVERPOOL.—It may be remembered that some time ago the Liverpool magistrates suggested the promotion of a local act for the regulation of the law granting licenses to keep inns, &c., and the town council took the matter under consideration. The town council, however, have resolved—"That, inasmuch as the law granting licenses to keep inns, &c., is regulated by a public statute applicable to the whole of England, any required alteration of such law should, in the opinion of this council, be made by general legislation, and not by a local act applicable to the borough only."

NEXT YEAR'S PROBABLE SUPPLY OF COTTON has been estimated by competent authorities as follows:—From India, 1,100,000 bales; from the Brazils, 150,000 bales; from Egypt, 200,000 bales; from Turkey, 60,000 bales; from Greece, 20,000 bales; from Italy, 25,000 bales; from America, 50,000 bales; from other sources, 25,000 bales. This would give a total receipt for 1863 of 1,630,000 bales, or 31,346 bales per week. The average weekly export this year has been 8,548 bales, and assuming that this rate is continued the probable weekly supply for the trade next year, irrespective of present stocks, would be 22,798 bales per week. The average quantity taken by the trade during the last three months has been 15,278 bales per week; and therefore, if the prices of raw material fall from their present undue level, the weekly consumption may be considerably extended next year, even if the American war should be prolonged for another twelve or fifteen months.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.—It appears from a letter written by the Rev. Dr. Mullens, of Calcutta, that education is gaining greater influence than ever in India, and has obtained a prodigious impulse from the establishment of the University of Calcutta. It has been agreed on the part of the new Lieutenant-Governor, with a view to meet the views of the missionaries and religious bodies, that there should be a separate University building, standing on its own independent ground, and capable of being enlarged as the growth of the University requires, and one special professorship of a class, open equally to all University graduates and undergraduates, is to be established. It is probable that the special Colleges of Medicine, Law, and Civil Engineering will not be absorbed into the Presidency College, but will stand side by side with it; and that all the public instruction of Calcutta and its neighbourhood may be placed under a Committee of Managers of Education, selected from all the various bodies. It was suggested at the same time that when the new colleges and the University-hall are erected, it would be well if the various missionary societies would secure a suitable piece of ground close by for the erection of a theological hall, in which students of these colleges may be invited to attend lectures, visit missionaries, and the like. What will come of these various schemes and suggestions it is impossible definitely to say. In the governing body of the Senate (called the Syndicate) the Christian and missionary institutions of the country are well represented by Dr. Duff. The state of the excellent institution of the London Missionary Society at Bhowanipore is also very encouraging. The number of pupils is large, amounting to 450, and the payment of school fees has tended rather to the increase than the diminution of the pupils; while the annual produce of these payments, amounting to about 250*l*., will greatly facilitate the labours of the tutors, and much extend the advantages of the school. The lamented death of Mrs. Mullens naturally awakened fears that the course of zenana visitation, which she had so zealously prosecuted, would be impeded, if not closed; but we are happy to learn from the letter of Dr. Mullens that there is no longer ground for such an apprehension. Both the mother and daughter of the late Mrs. Mullens, with other Christian associates, continue successfully to prosecute these labours of love for the benefit of the secluded Hindoo ladies of Calcutta. We are rejoiced also to know that in other parts of India our countrywomen have been stimulated, by the example presented in that city, to attempt the same course of visitation, and in all cases a degree of success has followed these attempts which has more than equalled the expectation of the labourers.

THE STATE CHURCH-QUESTION IN HOLLAND.—From the 1st of July last Holland ceased to have Ministers of Worship either for Protestants or Roman Catholics.

The State (says a letter from the country) will continue only to pay some pecuniary subsidies to certain pastors, priests, and rabbins, in fulfilment of some old promises or royal contracts. But the different religious communions will have full liberty to govern themselves and control their own elections. The Government will no longer interfere in the nomination of ecclesiastics, nor in the meetings of synod, nor in any other religious matter; this is, indeed, the application of the great principle of separating temporal and spiritual things, the Church and the State. You have already realised this progress in America, but it is altogether a new step in Europe, and Holland will have the honour of being the first among the nations of the Old World to apply a principle which sooner, or later, will be adopted in every country. The fundamental law, revised in 1848, ordered the separation of the Church and State. The counsellors of the Crown sought pretexts to delay the execution of this reform; they were afraid of producing to much disturbance in the national customs. But the new king has not been deterred by these weak apprehensions, and the separation will be realised.

Gleanings.

The Land Transfer Act came into operation on Thursday.

Dr. Lankester calculates that there are six deaths per month in London from the use of crinoline.

It is stated that General Butler, of New Orleans notoriety, wears armour under his ordinary clothing.

Jetty Treffz was married the other day to Herr Johann Strauss, the well-known waltz-composer.

The machinery of the new Vienna Opera House is to be worked by a steam-engine of 8-horse power.

The Stephenson monument at Newcastle-on-Tyne was formally inaugurated on Thursday.

M. Thiers, it is said, has just entered into an agreement with a publisher for a history of France from 1815 to 1848.

A Miss Stanston, said to be of a highly respectable West of England family, "took the veil" at the Bermondsey Convent on Thursday.

Mr. Whyte Melville, the author, has just had 120,000*l.* left him. He is married to a sister of Lord Bateman.

Among the presents, says a Turin letter, sent to the young Queen of Portugal was a splendid diadem by the Emperor Napoleon III.

A man who avoids matrimony on account of the cares of wedded life is compared to one who would amputate a leg to save his toes from corns.

Some wag says of the postage-stamp currency, that if the North haven't thrashed the South yet, they can lick their new currency at any rate.

An Irishman says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

A wag has truly said, that if some men could come out of their coffins, and read the inscription on their tombstones, they would think they had got into the wrong grave.

Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. have in the press a new work by the author of the "Study of the Bible," entitled "The Destiny of the Human Race, a Scriptural Inquiry," which will probably be out in December next.

"Two sweet pledges of affection!" said the nurse, addressing the anxious Smithers from the head of the stairs. "Ah!" sighed Smithers, contemplating, "one would have sufficed; I was prepared for a pledge, but I don't want the duplicate."

The Pope has ordered photographs to be taken of his 258 predecessors, from portraits both in the Vatican collections and the Papal mosaic manufactory. Petagna is the artist entrusted with this task.

Two weeks have now elapsed since any fresh outbreak of small-pox amongst the sheep in Wiltshire manifested itself, and it is gratifying to find that confidence is expressed in the final disappearance of the disease before the end of October.

A late advertisement in an Irish paper says:—"Missing from Killarney, Jane O'Foggerty; she had in her arms two babies and a Guernsey cow, all black with red hair, and tortoiseshell combs behind her ears, and large black spots down her back, which squints awfully."

Private letters from Biarritz, where the French Court is now sojourning, report the re-appearance of hair-powder in the fashionable world. Many ladies, it is said, now use powder habitually, and even the Empress has been observed to use it. Scandal says that gray hairs are beginning to appear somewhere, before their time.

The favourable harvest and the large importation of foreign corn are producing a powerful effect on the corn markets of the kingdom. The average price of wheat for the kingdom during the week ending the 27th ultimo, was 53s. 2d. per quarter, being a fall of 5s. 2d. per quarter in three weeks.

Always in Mischief.—On the evening of Sunday week a congregation in the neighbourhood of Whitby were suddenly, and as if by magic, plunged into total darkness. The cause was that crinoline had just entered; a lady's dress caught in the key of the gas-meter, the lady dragged the crinoline, the crinoline dragged the key, and light was locked out.

A New Chimney Ornament.—Ladies are introducing a new and beautiful ornament for the parlour mantel or centre table. They take large pine burrs, sprinkle grass seeds of any kind in them, and place them in pots of water. When the burrs are soaked a few days they close up in the form of solid cones, then the little spears of green grass begin to emerge from amongst amongst the laminæ, forming an ornament of rare and simple beauty.

"Does not Mind Being Shot At."—A curious announcement has appeared in the Dublin journals. It professes to come from an officer of the Indian army, at present resident in England, who is desirous of obtaining the agency of an Irish estate. He is of business habits, and has the highest testimonials from general and other officers with whom he has served; but these are not the grounds upon which he rests his fitness for the office. He coolly winds up the list of his qualifications by stating that he "does not mind being shot at."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

SMITH.—Sept. 27, at Marton-cottage, Bournemouth, Hants, Mrs. W. Allis Smith, of a daughter.

BIRD.—Sept. 28, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Bird, of Kensington, of a daughter.

RYGRAVE.—Oct. 4, at Kettering, the wife of Mr. James Bygrave, of a daughter.

HEATON.—This morning, at 28, Clarence-terrace, Seven Sisters'-road, Holloway, the wife of Mr. William Heaton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

THOMAS—QUINTON.—Sept. 25, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Woodford, by the Rev. W. Burnett, John William, eldest son of John Thomas, Esq., of Hale-end, Woodford, Essex, to Jane Bakewell Quinton, only child of the late Hezekiah Quinton, Esq., of Nottingham.

HINCHLIFF—LITTLEWOOD.—Sept. 25, at Holmfirth Independent Chapel, Mr. George Hinchliff, of Cross-roads, woollen manufacturer, to Martha, daughter of Mr. Joshua Littlewood, architect, all of Holmfirth.

HOPKINS — SMITH.—Sept. 25, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., Alexander Hopkins, to Maria, daughter of Mr. Edward Smith, all of Leeds. (No cards.)

WILLIAMSON—FOWDEN.—Sept. 27, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. J. Stokoe, Joseph, youngest son of Mr. John Williamson, to Mary, younger daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Fowden, of Ashton.

DEARDEN—GAUNT.—Sept. 27, at the Baptist Chapel, Bramley, by the Rev. J. Compston, of Barnsley, Mr. Benjamin Dearden, to Miss Jane Gaunt, both of Bramley, Leeds.

LANKESTER—DAY.—Sept. 28, at St. Nicholas Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. J. Raven, Mr. James Lankester, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Charles Day, of Ipswich.

BRYANT—SPENCER.—Sept. 30, at the Tabernacle, Wotton-under-Edge, by the Rev John Glanville, Mr. John Bryant, of Eastington, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Jacob Spencer, of Wotton-under-Edge.

BARNES—PRESSICK.—Sept. 30, at South Shields, by the Rev. P. Clarke, the Rev. James Barnes, Primitive Methodist minister, of Gilesgate Moor, near Durham, to Miss Margaret Pressick, of South Shields.

LOMAS—SMITH.—Oct. 1, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, George Lomas, Esq., of Burnley, to Ruth, youngest daughter of John Wales Smith, Esq., of Leeds.

STEPHENSON—DEWHIRST.—Oct. 1, at College Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. W. Kingsland, Mr. Edward Stephenson, Bradford, to Martha, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dewhirst, Horton.

THEOBALD—PAGE.—Oct. 1, at the Baptist Chapel, Eye, by the Rev. John Webb, Mr. Henry Richard Theobald, Hoxne, to Phillis, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Page, of Eye.

PEASE—EDWARDS.—Oct. 1, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Ross, Edwin Lucas, son of John Beamont Pease, Esq., of North Lodge, Darlington, to Frances Ellen, youngest daughter of William Peter Edwards, Esq., of Hindwell, Radnorshire.

STODDART—BOWRING.—Oct. 2, at Hope-street Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. H. Thom, Laurence Stoddart, Esq., to Charlotte Susan, eldest daughter of C. T. Bowring, Esq., of Elmsleigh, Princes-park, Liverpool.

LEE—TOMKINS.—Oct. 2, at Forest-gate Independent Chapel, by the Rev. J. Windsor, William, fourth son of the late Mr. Lee Lee, of Chorley, Lancashire, to Hannah, sixth daughter of Mr. John Tomkins, of Crownfield-place, Leytonstone, Essex.

GRAY—CUMMINS.—Oct. 2, at King-street Baptist Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. T. Brown, of Northampton, Mr. Parker Gray, of Northampton, to Julia Lloyd, second daughter of Mr. J. C. Cummins, No. 5, West Redcliffe-parade, Bristol. (No cards.)

RIDLEY—SYMONDS.—Oct. 2, at the Independent Chapel, Wattisfield, by the Rev. W. Warren, Arthur, son of Mr. John Ridley, Bury St. Edmund's, to Amelia, second daughter of Mr. John Symonds, Abbott's Hall, Botesdale.

DEATHS.

HERSCHELL.—July 27, at Shanghae, Ridley J. Herschell, younger son of the Rev. Ridley H. Herschell, in the twenty-third year of his age.

INGLIS.—Sept. 27, at Homburg, from the effects of illness contracted during his defence of the Residency of Lucknow, Major-General Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, K.C.B., Colonel of the 32nd Light Infantry.

PRIOR.—Sept. 25, at his residence, Ilfracombe, Devon, Thomas Robert Prior, Esq., in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

BIRD.—Sept. 26, Luther Alfred Bird, third son of the Rev. Samuel Bird, of Kensington, aged four years and seven months.

HERBERT.—Sept. 27, of apoplexy, Ann, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. Herbert, of Bath.

TAIT.—Sept. 28, at his residence, at Heytesbury, Wilts, after a short illness, universally beloved and lamented, the Rev. James Tait, for more than thirty years the faithful pastor of the Independent Church in that town. He studied for the ministry at Homerton College, under the late Rev. Dr. Pye Smith, and was a man of considerable educational attainments. He was a good man, and his end was perfect peace.

PERRY.—Sept. 30, at Denmark-hill, John Perry, Esq., in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

STEANE.—Sept. 30, at Champion-park, Camberwell, Mary, the wife of the Rev. Edward Steane, D.D., aged sixty-five.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Unfailing Restoratives.—When climate, age, or hardships have undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable even under the most untoward circumstances. His well-known and highly esteemed unguent possesses the finest balsamic virtues which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender skin, or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ancles, erysipelas, scaly skin, and every variety of skin disease. Over all these disorders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and favourable action, and where cure is possible gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable for scrofula and scurvy.—[Advertisement.]

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 2.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£30,899,305	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,884,900
		Gold Bullion	16,949,305
		Silver Bullion	—
	£30,899,305		£30,899,305

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£11,282,556
Rest	3,642,512	Other Securities	19,791,341
Public Deposits	3,486,834	Notes	9,366,345
Other Deposits	13,595,337	Gold & Silver Coin	699,332
Seven Day and other Bills	832,291		
	£41,109,974		£41,109,974

Oct. 2, 1862. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, Oct. 6.

The fresh supply of English wheat this morning was very small, but with the quantity left over from last week there was a large show of samples. The trade again ruled extremely heavy, though factors would willingly have submitted to a considerable decline to effect a clearance. Eventually some few sales were made at 2s to 3s per qr under last Monday's prices, but the greater part of the supply was unsold at the close of the market. In foreign a retail business was done, at about last week's rates. Beans and peas sold without material alteration in value. Barley was 1s per qr cheaper. The arrivals of foreign oats during the week were very moderate, but any deficiency is most amply made up by the supply of English, per rail; the trade was again very dull, and sales limited, at a decline of 6d per qr on all descriptions. Winter tares were unaltered in value.

British.	s.	s.	Foreign.	s.	s.
Wheat			Wheat		
Essex and Kent, Red	56	59	Dantzig	60	72
Ditto White	57	63	Konigsberg	56	70
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorkshire Red	56	59	Pomeranian, Red	55	61
Rye	33	35	Mecklenburg	55	61
Barley, new, malting	30	34	Uckermark, Red	55	61
Chevalier	34	39	Rostock	59	70
Grinding	27	29	Silesian, Red	60	62
Distilling	30	33	Danish and Holstein	55	59
Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk	62	66	Petersburg	50	55
Kingston, Ware, and town made	62	66	Odessa	—	—
Brown	50	56	Riga and Archangel	50	55
Beans, mazagan	33	34	Rhine & Belgium	56	61
Ticks	33	34	Egyptian	—	—
Harrow	35	37	American (U.S.)	54	62
Pigeon	38	41	Barley, grinding	26	28
Peas, White	38	41	Distilling	29	32
Grey	35	36	Beans—		
Maple	39	41	Friesland	33	38
Boilers	38	41	Holstein	33	38
Oats, English, feed	20	24	Egyptian	30	32
Scotch do	21	25	Peas, feeding	35	36
Irish do., white	18	21	Fine boilers	38	39
Do., black	18	21	Oats—		
Flour, town made, per Sack of 280 lbs			Dutch	19	24
Households	48	55	Jahde	—	—
Country	38	40	Danish	19	23
Households, new	43	45	Danish, Yellow feed	19	23
Norfolk and Suffolk ex-ship, new	38	39	Swedish	19	23
Cloverseed, per cwt. of 112 lbs. English	—	—	Petersburg	23	25
			Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.—		
			New York	36	36
			Spanish, per sack	45	50
			Indian Corn, White	35	35
			Yellow	34	36
			Carrawayseed, per cwt.	—	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6½d to 7½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, Islington, Monday, Oct. 6.

The supply of foreign stock on sale in to-day's market was seasonably extensive; but its general quality was by no means prime. Amongst it were 300 beasts from Spain and Portugal. Sales progressed steadily, at full prices. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our grazing districts were moderate good, and a fair supply reached us from Ireland. Nearly all breeds were in improved request compared with Monday last; and in some instances prices advanced 2d per 8lbs. The best Scots and crosses realised 4s 8d per 8lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, comprised 3,000 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 300 various breeds; from Scotland, 12 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 600 oxen and heifers. With sheep we were rather scantily supplied; but the general condition of the stock was good. On the whole, the mutton trade ruled very firm, and prices had an upward tendency. The general top figure for Downs was 5s 4d; but several pens realised 5s 6d per 8lbs. Prime half-breds were worth quite 5s 2d per 8lbs. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—moved off freely, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs, the top figure being 5s 2d per 8lbs. Prime small porkers were quite as dear as last week. Large hogs were steady in price. The supply was moderately extensive.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0 to	3	2	Prime Southdown	5	2 to	5	4
Second quality	3	4	3	8	Lambs	0	0	0	0
Prime large oxen	3	10	4	4	Lge. coarse calves	4	0	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	6	4	8	Prime small	4	10	5	2
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	3	8	Large hogs	3	10	4	4
Second quality	3	10	4	4	Neat sm. porkers	4	6	4	10
Pr. coarse woolled	4	8	5	2					

Suckling calves, 10s to 21s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 30s each.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 6.

Fair average supplies of meat on sale at these markets to-day. The demand, generally speaking, rules inactive, nevertheless, good and prime qualities are firm in price, whilst no quotable change has taken place in the value of inferior descriptions.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	8 to	3	0	Small pork	4	8 to	5	0
Middling ditto	3	2	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	8	3	10
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Middling ditto	4	0	4	2
Do. small do.	4	0	4	2	Prime ditto	4	4	4	6
Large pork	3	8	4	6	Veal	3	10	4	8

PRODUCE MARKET, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Tea.—The business transacted in this market has been inactive, although late quotations are well sustained for good and fine qualities of Congou, having realised 2s to 2s 8d per lb. Public sales are announced for Thursday next. The shipments for the season have amounted to 27,504,000 lbs.

Sugar.—There has been but a limited amount of business

transacted in this market, although good and fine descriptions of West India are without change in price. In the refined market the operations have been steady and previous rates are without change.

Coffee.—The market has experienced but a limited inquiry both for foreign and colonial description; holders, however, demand full rates. Native Plantation and Ceylon have slightly advanced for good and fine descriptions.

Rice.—A moderate amount of business has been done in this market for the better qualities of East India, and maintained previous prices.

Saltpetre.—The amount of business recorded in this market has been to a small extent, and the the few bargains recorded have been at about previous prices.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Oct. 6.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 6,789 firkins butter, and 2,270 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 10,232 casks butter, and 343 bales and 153 boxes of bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very quiet during the week, without any alteration to be noticed in prices. Foreign without change, except the finest Dutch, for which business was transacted at an advance of 2s per cwt. The bacon market ruled firm, and steady in price, the supply of prime fresh meat not being equal to the demand.

POTATOES.—Borough and Spitalfields, Monday, Oct. 6.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes to these markets are seasonably good, and the supply of French qualities is moderate. Generally speaking, the trade is quiet, yet, compared with our previous report, the changes in prices have been unimportant. Kent and Essex Regents 80s to 110s, Rocks 70s to 85s, French 55s to 70s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, Oct. 6.—Since our last report there has been a fair amount of business transacted in deep-grown wools for consumption in the manufacturing districts, and late quotations have been well supported; and several rather large parcels have changed hands for export, at full prices. For other wools, however, only a few sales were effected, at the late enhanced prices. The market is fairly supplied with most kinds.

SEEDS, Monday, Oct. 6.—The market for cloverseed remains without alteration in business or values; holders of yearling red seed were firm, and there are but few parcels offering. White seed is without alteration. Winter tares were without further reduction, and rather more inquired for.

OIL, Monday, Oct. 6.—Linseed oil is in moderate demand, at 42s 9d to 43s per cwt on the spot. For cocoa-nut there is a fair average request for export, at full prices; but olive, palm, and fish oils are dull. Naval stores are firm. American spirits of turpentine, 135s, French 125s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Oct. 4.—The flax market continues very firm, and prices are fully supported. Hemp is in moderate request, clean Russian being quoted at 40*l.* to 40*l.* 12s. per ton. Jute is somewhat firmer, and the value of coir good is well maintained.

COALS, Monday, Oct 6.—Market heavy, at a decline on the rates of last day. Hettons 18s, Haswells 18s, Eden Main 16s 6d, Tees 17s 6d, Hartlepool 17s 3d, Reepin Grange 16s 6d, Riddells 16s, Trimdon Thornley 16s, Hartleys 16s, Belmont 16s 3d, Wylam 16s, Tanfield 12s 6.—Fresh arrivals 232, left from last day 1.—Total, 233.

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 6.—Our market is still far from active, and prices have a downward tendency. To-day P.Y.C. is quoted at 47s 6d to 47s 9d per cwt on the spot, and 48s for the last three months delivery. Rough fat is selling at 2s 6d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

WANTED, in a small family in one of the suburbs, an experienced NURSE to TAKE the CHARGE of YOUNG CHILDREN. She must be a good Needlewoman, lively and good tempered. A member of a Church preferred, and a Frenchwoman not objected to. Wages moderate.

Address, stating age and full particulars, to M. T., Messrs. Newman and Son, Widegate-street, Bishopsgate.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, in union with the College of Preceptors. Principal—Miss BRAKE, A.C.P., Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, London.

The advantages offered in this establishment are a comfortable home, careful training, and superior instruction. The HALF-TERM COMMENCES on Monday, October 27. Prospectuses on application. The Daughter of a Dissenting Minister can be received at HALF the usual terms.

NONCONFORMIST.—BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

1848.—Jan. 5th to May 3rd inclusive; June 7, 21; July 19; October 4.
1849.—March 28.
1850.—June 19.
1851.—Feb. 12; May 28; July 2, 9, 30; August 6; Sept. 10, 24.
1852.—April 14, 21; May 5, 19; June 2, 9, 23; August 4; October 27.
1857.—January 7, 14.

Apply to Z., "Nonconformist" Office, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 96, Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) only by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. MOSELY, DENTISTS, 30, Berners-street, London. Established 1820. Messrs. Mosely, Dentists, beg to direct attention to a New and Patented improvement in the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, Palates, &c., which supersedes all Metals, and soft or absorbing agents hitherto the fruitful cause of so many evils to the mouth and gums. A portion of this great improvement consists of a gum-coloured enamelled base for the Artificial Teeth, which presents a uniformly smooth and highly polished surface, preventing any lodgment of food between interstices, thus avoiding the consequent unpleasant secretions, causing foulness of breath, &c. Additional Teeth can be added when required (thus saving great expense to the Patients), without extracting roots or fangs, and as the whole is moulded in a soft state, all inequalities of the gums or roots of teeth are carefully protected, and insure a perfect system of Painless Dentistry. Neither metals, wires, or unsightly ligatures are required, but perfect complete adhesion secured by Mr. Mosely's Patented Suction Palate, No. 764, Aug., 1855. Decayed and tender Teeth permanently restored to use, preventing the necessity of extraction. Consultation and every information free. Success guaranteed in all cases by Messrs. Mosely, 30, Berners-street Oxford-street, W.

Single Teeth, from 5s. Sets from Five Guineas.

TEETH! TEETH!

OSTEO EIDON. WHAT IS IT?

See Patent, March 1, 1862. No. 560.

GABRIEL'S self-adhesive patent indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation. One set lasts a lifetime, and warranted for mastication or articulation. Purest material only, at half the usual cost.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS
(Diploma, 1815).
27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE;
34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON;
134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and
65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
(International Exhibition, Class 17.)

Consultations gratis. For an explanation of their various improvements, opinions of the press, testimonials, &c, see "Gabriel's Practical Treatise on the Teeth." Post free on application.

Entrance to the City Establishment, next Benson's, the Silversmith's.

*** One visit only required from Country Patients.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES have for Sixty Years held a distinguished reputation, and are still, and increasingly patronised by the highest names in rank, respectability, and science, from a personal knowledge of their utility in their own families.

It is a fact established by the annual Bills of Mortality, that one-half of the Children born are cut off before attaining Seven Years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the Stomach and Bowels which produces that generation of Worms.

As the certain restorer of Infantine Health, in this critical state, "Ching's Worm-Destroying Lozenges" have long been known and esteemed: mild and safe in their operation, suited to every stage of this period of life, and infallible in their effect, their excellence can be gratefully testified to by many fond and anxious mothers who have successfully had recourse to them.

Sold in packets at 1s. 1½d., and boxes at 2s. 9d. each, by the sole wholesale agent, Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; also by most respectable Chemists.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of Gout or Rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by the celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicine, price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s, 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Ten years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; or free by post for fourteen or thirty-three stamps from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln.

THE ATTENTION of HOUSEKEEPERS, EMIGRANTS, COLONIAL SETTLERS, FOREIGN MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS of VESSELS, &c., is directed to the following Domestic Articles manufactured by HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. The great demand for Harper Twelvetrees' Manufactured Goods in all parts of the world is a gratifying proof of their efficacy and value. Warranted to keep in all climates.

HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE can be used in the kitchen, parlour, or on board ship, and will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better, with half the soap, water, and fuel. It is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical machine ever invented, and the best for exportation to all parts of the world. Prices: 2*l.*, 2*l.* 10s., and 3*l.* 10s. Frames on which to rock the Machines may be had at 5s. extra, if required.

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER, for cheap, easy, and expeditious Washing, adapted for hard, soft, river, rain, or sea water. The cleansing properties of Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder render it far superior to Soap for washing! Sold in penny packets, in 6d. and 1s. canisters, or in casks by the cwt.

A "Free Church Minister's Wife" says, "The process is simple, whitens the clothes, and in no way injures them, but indeed saves them, by avoiding the hard prolonged rubbing of the old method. About one-half of soap at least is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labour."

HARPER TWELVETREES' INDIGO THUMB BLUE, LAUNDRY BALL BLUE, SOLUBLE POWDER BLUE and LIQUID INDIGO BLUE, impart to the finest fabrics a most brilliant colour, and will be found preferable to any other Blues now made for beautifying all kinds of linen.

BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN-GLAZE STARCH is recommended for its economical and stiffening properties, and the high finish it imparts. It is extensively used by nearly all the principal Dressers, Bleachers, Dyers, and Laundresses in the kingdom. Used also by her Majesty's Lace Dresser, and the Laundress to Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Michael Hamel, Shirt Finisher, Levers Lodge, Neilston, of Glasgow, writes:—"I have used Briggs' Starch nearly two years, and I find its quality superior to all other starches in the kingdom."

The Matron of the Penitent Females' Home, Lincoln, also says—"It is very easy to work, saturates the fabric thoroughly, is very economical, and not only produces a high degree of stiffness, but will go twice as far as most other starches.—Yours truly, Margaret Pernet."

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING and PASTRY POWDER, for making bread without yeast, puddings without eggs, and pastry with half the usual quantity of butter, is the strongest, purest, and best that can be made. It involves scarcely any trouble, and renders the bread far more wholesome and nutritious than when made by yeast; and a much larger quantity is obtained from the same weight of flour. It makes most delicious puddings and pies, rich tea-cakes, currant cakes, biscuits, buns, pie-crusts, Norfolk dumplings, and pancakes at little more than half-price. The lightness, delicacy, and sweetness are surprising; and the size will be considerably increased. Sold in 1d. packets, and in 6d. and 1s. canisters.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GENUINE SCOTCH OATMEAL, for porridge, oatmeal pudding, and oat cake. Sold in packets at 1d., 2d., and 4d. each.

HARPER TWELVETREES GOVERNMENT BLACKING cannot possibly become hard, dry, and mouldy, even if kept for years. It renders the leather soft, lasting, and waterproof, prevents cracking, and imparts a deep, rich, permanent black, bright and beautiful. Sold in ½d. and 1d. cakes, also in bottles and tin boxes.

HARPER TWELVETREES' PURE PLUMBAGO BLACK LEAD, for polishing grates, stoves, and every description of ironwork, produces an instantaneous magic lustre, and imparts a metallic coating. Sold in 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. packets, and in 3d., 6d., and 1s. canisters.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BRITISH FURNITURE CREAM cleans, brightens, preserves, and polishes brilliantly every description of polished furniture, pianofortes, wax cloths, papier mache and japanned or bronzed goods. Sold in 6d. and 1s. bottles.

HARPER TWELVETREES' METAL POLISHING POWDER, for cleaning and polishing shop fronts, door plates, mountings of harness, knives and forks, kitchen utensils, and every description of brass, copper, tin, and pewter articles, is the very article long wanted by families, hotel proprietors, and club-houses. Sold in 6d. and 1s., and in 14lb. and 28lb. canisters; also in penny packets.

HOOPER'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED LIQUID ANNATTO, for colouring cheese and butter, produces a beautiful golden tint, and is most convenient for colouring the whole dairy of cheese or butter alike. It immediately incorporates with the cream, and is warranted to be a pure liquid of the Vegetable Annatto, and perfectly innocuous. This highly-prized article is also extensively used for dying silk ribbons, handkerchiefs, cotton, linen, wood, leather, and many other articles. Sold in bottles at 6d., 1s., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 5s., by all Grocers and Druggists in the cheese-making and butter-making districts, and may be had of all the London Wholesale Houses.

HARPER TWELVETREES' METALLIC WRITING INKS flow freely, do not corrode the pens, are perfectly indelible, and leave a depth of colour which will not change with age or climate. Sold in bottles at 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.

HARPER TWELVETREES' POISONED WHEAT is not dangerous to human life, nor to cats or dogs! As there is no risk in laying this Wheat about, it is invaluable to housekeepers for poisoning mice. Try one penny packet. Beware of worthless imitations. Sold in packets at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s

Mr. Day, stationer, Wincanton, writes:—"A customer of mine bought a Penny Packet of your Poisoned Wheat, and laid it in his cheese loft, where he found twenty dead mice two days afterwards. He also placed a portion on the floor of his dwelling-house, and the next morning he found eight mice dead, and four the following morning."

HARPER TWELVETREES' MICE and RAT KILLER has gained an unsurpassed reputation throughout the globe as the most enticing dainty ever prepared for vermin. Mice cannot resist it; they will come from their holes and follow it anywhere, eat it greedily, and die on the spot. You may clear them away by the score every night and morning. A sixpenny packet is sufficient to kill 100 mice and more than sixty rats. In Packets at 3d., 6d., and 1s.

"I bought a 3d. packet of your Vermin Killer, and in two nights I found thirty-five dead mice. I believe it to be a really effective article for the destruction of Vermin."—Richard Welford Allerton.

HARPER TWELVETREES' complete list will be sent by post to any address, if a directed envelope is sent to the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, and every assistance will be rendered to Shippers and Emigrants in making a selection of goods for the various markets of the Eastern and Western Hemisphere.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.—Awarded by the Jurors of Class 2, for the GLENFIELD STARCH, being a confirmation by some of the most eminent scientific men of the age of the superior qualities of this

WORLD RENOWNED STARCH.
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

VENTILATING STOVES.—Cheap, simple, efficient, and durable. Thousands have been sold and universally approved. They are suitable for HALLS, WAREHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, and every situation where a CLOSE STOVE is required. The large sizes are extensively used in CHURCHES, CHAPELS, and PUBLIC BUILDINGS, with great effect and economy. Prices—50s., 60s., 70s., 90s., and 120s. Prospectus, with Engravings, gratis and post free. In operation daily. The Trade supplied.

DEANE and CO., opening to the Monument, London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT

DEANE'S

Ironmongery and Furnishing

WAREHOUSES.

A PRICED FURNISHING LIST SENT POST-FREE

DEANE & CO., LONDON-BRIDGE.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY, celebrated for more than 150 years, remains unrivalled for quality and cheapness. The Stock is most extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchasers. The following are some of the prices for Ivory Handled Knives—each blade being of the best steel, bearing our name, and warranted :—

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s.	s.
Table Knives, per don.	14 0	16 0	19 0	23 0	25	29	33
Dessert ditto ,,	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	20	23	28
Carvers, Joint, per pair	4 6	5 6	6 6	7 6	8	9	11

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS. The best manufacture, well finished, strongly plated. Every article stamped with our mark, and guaranteed.

	FIDDLE.		REEDED.		KING'S.		LILY.
	Second quality.	Best	Second	Best	Second	Best	Best
Per Dozen.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Table Spoons ..	33	40	44	58	54	66	58
Table Forks ..	31	38	44	56	54	64	56
Dessert Forks..	23	29	32	40	37	46	40
Dessert Spoons .	24	30	32	42	37	48	42
Tea Spoons ..	14 6	18	22	26	26	32	26

DEANE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and priced FURNISHING LIST may be had on application, or post free. This List embraces the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of goods. It comprises Table Cutlery, Electro-plate, Lamps, Baths, Fenders, Fire-irons, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin, and Brass Goods, Culinary Utensils, Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c.

DEANE AND CO.,

LONDON-BRIDGE.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

Silversmiths, Electro-Silver Platers, Dressing-case Makers, and Cutlers,

222, REGENT STREET, LONDON,

AND

67 & 68, KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON BRIDGE,

SUPPLY PURCHASERS DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

ESTABLISHED IN SHEFFIELD, A.D. 1810.

MAPPIN BROTHERS' "SUN," TABLE KNIVES.

"None are genuine unless their Corporate and Trade Mark, "the Sun," (granted to their father by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, June 26, 1835,) is stamped on the blades; they are of the first quality, with secure ivory handles, and do not come loose in hot water; the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
One-and-a half Dozen Full-Size Cheese Knives, Ivory Handles ..	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers ..	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra Size ditto.....	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers.....	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening.....	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	4 14 6	6 18 6	9 16 6

MANUFACTORY—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

BE NOT DECEIVED.—Look at all the Inventions for Cleaning Knives before you purchase, and you will pronounce WORTH'S PATENT the most perfect and durable of any; will last twenty years and cannot get out of order, cleans and sharpens at one process. Price from 6s. each. Also, WORTH'S PATENT RAZOR STROP, which is most marvellous in effect; 3s. and 4s., through the post 3s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.

S. L. Worth, Patentee, 293, Oxford-street, corner of Davis-street, and 77, Regent-street, Quadrant.

PUBLIC OPINION.—That W. H. BAILEY is deserving of the PRIZE MEDAL awarded to him by the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, for excellence of Manufacture of BANDAGES, ABDOMINAL BELTS, and SPINAL SUPPORTS. Copy the Address, 418, OXFORD-STREET, W. Established upwards of Thirty Years. N.B.—Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, Crutches, &c., &c., kept ready-made.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE FREE.

CLERGYMEN about to Furnish are most respectfully informed that RICHARD LOADER and CO. have just published an entirely new and elegant "ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE," comprising 216 well executed Designs of Cabinet and Upholstery, Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, &c., which Guide they will be happy to forward on application to intending Purchasers GRATIS and POSTAGE FREE. This valuable Pamphlet also contains an estimate for completely Furnishing a moderate sized Parsonage House, which it is hoped may be found of much service to those desiring such assistance. Every article warranted for twelve months, and exchanged if found defective. All Orders are DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the United Kingdom.

RICHARD LOADER and CO.,

MANUFACTURING CABINET MAKERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

23 and 24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE MIXTURE of TEAS,

UNDER ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Granted to

MESSRS. FRANKS, SON, AND CO.,

May be obtained at their Warehouses,

14, LITTLE TOWER-STREET, CITY.

The principal medical authorities, and the most influential Journals published throughout the United Kingdom, bear the following unequivocal testimony as to its claims on public favour :—

Professor Brande says :—"The odour and flavour of the Teas are unexceptionable."

Dr. A. H. Hassall remarks :—They are perfectly genuine selected from the choicest kinds, and of very superior quality and flavour."

"A delicious and invigorating beverage. The coveted beverage of the highest circles."—Globe.

"This patent will render Tea a greater favourite than ever."—Morning Herald.

"A marvel of excellence and cheapness."—Grocers' Journal.

"A novelty in this department of trade, and eminently conducive to the object aimed at."—Morning Star.

"Especially worthy the attention of the public."—Sunday Times.

"Purchasers may be sure of a superior and genuine article, at a moderate price."—Illustrated Weekly News.

"The mixture is really very superior, and well deserving public patronage."—Civil Service Gazette.

"Messrs. Franks' patent secures to the public that often-promised and much-coveted boon—'a good cup of tea.'"—Atlas.

"Delicious in flavour, and combining strength and aroma in a remarkable degree."—Weekly Register.

"Strong without harshness, and superior in quality and flavour."—Field.

"We advise our lady readers to give it a trial."—Christia World.

"Everything that can be desired by the lovers of the 'cheering cup.'"—Universal News.

"A genuine first-class Tea at a reasonable price. It has deservedly achieved a high reputation amongst the aristocracy."—John Bull.

"Unequalled for purity, strength, fragrance, and delicacy of flavour."—Patriot.

"We have tasted this delicious beverage, and bear testimony to its superiority."—British Ensign.

"Superior to most Teas, even when sold at higher prices, especially as to strength, fragrance, and delicacy of flavour."—Freeman.

"Its admirable qualities ensure for it the patronage of all lovers of good Tea."—Court Circular.

"Most excellent."—British Standard.

"A superior mixture of Teas, combining all the excellences and beneficial qualities of the plant."—Morning Post.

"In the introduction of this invaluable Tea the Patentees have done the public good service."—Christian Cabinet.

"The verdict of the Medical Fraternity, the Aristocracy, and the public generally, in reference to these Teas, has been unanimous and decisive."—Inquirer.

"This now far-famed mixture is remarkable for its purity, fragrance, and aroma."—United Service Gazette.

"We have tried the Tea, and can speak well of its fine quality and rich flavour."—Wesleyan Times.

ONE POUND SAMPLES (price 4s., 5s., 6d., and 6s. 6d.) may be obtained as above.

Arrangements have been made to transmit all packages of tea, of 6lb. weight and upwards, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom, carriage free. Delivery within six miles daily.

Terms cash. Post-office orders payable to Franks, Son, and Co. Bankers: Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

TRADE MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

Attention is respectfully invited to the merit of this household requisite, so highly esteemed for Puddings, Custards, Blancmange, and for Breakfasts, Suppers, and Diet for Children.

Unequalled quality is its highest recommendation, and sufficient to retain the preference it has always received. Families would discourage the substitution of other kinds by writing upon orders, "Brown and Polson's."

BROWN and POLSON, Manufacturers and Purveyors to her Majesty, Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

CARTES DE VISITES PORTRAITS of NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS, Photographed and Published by Frederic Jones, 146, Oxford-street, London, W, (nearly opposite Bond-street). 1s. each, free for 13 stamps.

The Rev. WILLIAM LANDELS.
" WILLIAM ROBERTS, B.A.
" W. M. STATHAM.
" DR. ANGUS.
" NEWMAN HALL.
" THOMAS JONES.
" JOSHUA HARRISON.
" Dr. STEANE.

Photograph of BUNYAN'S NEW TOMB. Stereoscopic, 1s. each; Album, 6d. each.

Cartes de Visites taken daily, 12 for 12s.

PIANOFORTES.—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—JURY AWARDS.—Class 16, "Honourable mention—Moore and Moore, John and Henry, for good and cheap piano." Pianofortes extraordinary—rare excellence and purity of tone combined with cheapness. Prices from Eighteen Guineas. First-class pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.—Warerooms, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. Carriage free.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862, Class 16. Prize Medal Awarded for "Excellence of Workmanship."

C. CADBY, of GRAY'S INN PATENT PIANOFORTE and HARMONIUM MANUFACTORIES, Liquorpond-street, London, offers his sincere thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally of Dublin, and other parts of Ireland, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him during the last twenty years, as a Pianoforte Manufacturer, and begs to state, that having been assigned a First-Class Prize for their excellence, he is encouraged to maintain his increased reputation by renewed exertions in not only selecting the most skilled workmen and material for their construction, but also in a constant and personal supervision of the same.

C. CADBY has just completed some beautiful Gothic Library Cottage Pianofortes, in oak, at prices from Forty to Fifty Guineas each, and which are eminently suited to the wants of students and clergymen. Specimens of these, and also of his Concert Grand, Bi-chord, Semi-Grand, and the almost endless variety of his Cottage Pianofortes, may be seen at the principal Music Warehouses throughout the kingdom.

N.B.—For a description of C. CADBY'S Pianoforte and Harmonium Manufactories, see page 241 of the "Illustratep Times," published 9th August, 1862.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.
The Jurors of Class 2 have awarded a
PRIZE MEDAL
For the superiority of the
GLENFIELD STARCH.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S POPULAR MUSIC.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE. Revised, enlarged, improved, and fingered by CHARLES CZERNY. 347th Edition. Printed from large folio plates. Seventy pages. Price 4s.

"May be recommended, in short, as one of the most complete elementary combinations of handbook, grammar, and guide ever presented to the student."—Vide "Standard."

THE HOLY FAMILY. Sacred Melodies. Arranged for Piano by W. H. CALCOTT. Three Series. Each, solo, 5s.; duet, 6s.; or one volume, 12s.

THE ADORATION. Sacred Melodies, for Piano, by W. H. CALLCOTT. Three Series. Each, solo, 5s.; duet, 6s.; or one volume, 12s.

THE HOLY MOUNT. Sacred Melodies, for Piano, by W. H. CALLCOTT. Three Series. Each, solo, 5s.; duet, 6s.; or one volume, 12s.

Each volume elegantly bound for presentation.

DAVID'S PRAYER, SWEET LITTLE BIRD, and THE SPIRIT'S CALL. Three Charming Songs. By J. TOPLIFF. 2s. 6d. each.

London: Robert Cocks and Co.; and all Musicsellers.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

Readers of the best Literature, in Town or Country, are invited to apply for the current number of "MUDIE'S LIBRARY CIRCULAR," and to make their selection of Books for autumn and winter reading from the ample lists contained in its pages. "The books that obtain the widest circulation at Mudie's Library commend themselves to the attention of intelligent readers of every class." "These lists, be it remembered, represent the main sources of the general information now in vogue."

Charles Edward Mudie, New Oxford-street, London (City Office, King-street, Cheapside); Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

FAMILY BIBLES, Presentation Bibles, and Church Bibles, with large Prayers and Altar Services to match. A large stock for choice. Pocket Bibles, Prayer-books, and Church Services in endless variety. Without exception the largest, cheapest, and best bound stock in the kingdom.—At JOHN FIELD'S great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant, corner of Air-street. Catalogues gratis.

THREE HUNDRED BIBLE STORIES, with nearly 300 Bible Pictures, a Pictorial Sunday Book for the Young, handsomely bound, price 4s. 6d., originally published at 12s. Sent post free from Field's great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant. Every family should have this pretty book.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

CRAMER, BEALE, AND WOOD'S
PIANOFORTE & HARMONIUM GALLERY,

207 and 209, REGENT-STREET.

MUSIC WAREHOUSE—201, REGENT-STREET.

SOLE AGENTS IN ENGLAND FOR DEBAIN'S HARMONIUMS.

M. DEBAIN is the Inventor of the Harmonium. He has received the Prize Medal at every Exhibition, as well as the very highest commendation. M. DEBAIN has also had the honour to supply her Majesty the Queen, as well as the Emperor of the French, and most of the European Courts. M. DEBAIN manufactures Harmoniums of all the different kinds.

No. 1.	Polished Oak Case,	One Stop, Four Octaves	...	£6 6 0
	,, ,,	,, Five Octaves	...	9 9 0
2.	,, ,,	Three Stops	...	12 12 0
3.	,, ,,	Five ,,	...	14 14 0
4.	,, ,,	Seven ,,	...	19 19 0
5.	,, ,,	Nine ,,	...	22 15 0
6.	,, ,,	Eleven ,,	...	28 15 0
7.	,, ,,	Thirteen Stops and knee action	...	36 15 0
8.	,, ,,	Fifteen ,, ,,	...	43 0 0
9.	,, ,,	Nineteen ,, ,,	...	59 0 0
		WITH PERCUSSION.		
10.	,, ,,	Nine Stops	...	29 10 0
11.	,, ,,	Thirteen Stops	...	39 0 0
12.	,, ,,	Seventeen Stops and knee action	...	60 0 0
13.	,, ,,	Twenty-one ,, ,,	...	87 0 0

Should any Note of a Harmonium get out of Tune, &c., it can be easily rectified, if sent, with its corresponding octave, to CRAMER and Co., by post.

PIANOFORTES, &c.

The largest and most varied selection in Europe is to be found in Cramer, Beale, and Wood's Universal Pianoforte Gallery. The quality of every Instrument may be relied upon as at least equal to representation. Pianofortes of the very common and inferior class are carefully excluded from the stock. Every facility is afforded to exchange, without loss to the buyer, any time within six months, should an Instrument of a higher class, or by a different maker, be thought desirable.

Pianofortes by every Maker of Eminence will be found in the Gallery.

NEW MODEL PIANOFORTE.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD manufacture a very elegant COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, of the medium size, and of the best description, rich, full tone, faultless repetition touch, price Thirty-five Guineas; largest size, Sixty Guineas. Delivered free at any railway station.

COLONIAL PIANOFORTE.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD manufacture an instrument similar in size to their Indian Pianoforte, in substantial and elegant Cases of Rosewood or Walnut, and especially adapted for exportation to the Colonies. Price Fifty Guineas, packed, and F.O.B. at any home port, or Fifty-five Guineas delivered at any of the chief Colonial Ports.

INDIAN PIANOFORTE.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD manufacture for India a superior COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in solid Mahogany, with Metallic Bracings, and all other appliances necessary to resist the effect of extreme climates. Unusual skill and attention are bestowed upon the manufacture of these Instruments, which, for their excellent quality of tone and durability, have obtained the highest commendations. Cramer, Beale, and Wood deliver these Instruments F.O.B. packed in cases lined with zinc, at any home port, for Fifty Guineas. Size: height, 3 feet 11½ inches; width, 4 feet 4½ inches; depth, 2 feet 1½ inch.—PIANOFORTE GALLERY, 207 and 209, Regent-street, London.

PIANETTE.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S SMALL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, with check action, superior tone, elastic touch. One of the most durable Pianofortes yet made. Twenty-five Guineas.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

At the termination of the Season CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD have a number of INSTRUMENTS, by the best Makers (Grands and Semi-grands by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard), returned from Hire, to be SOLD, at greatly reduced prices.—207, Regent-street.

Just published, price 3d.,

THE SEARCHER SEARCHED:

Or the Rev. H. Carpenter, M.A., Minister of St. Michael's, Liverpool,

CONFRONTED WITH THE TRUTH.

By Rev. E. MELLOR, M.A.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

Fifth Edition, cloth, red edges, price 1s. 6d.,

THE NEW TESTAMENT. Translated from Griesbach's Text by SAMUEL SHARPE.

London: J. Russell Smith, Soho-square.

Just published, elegantly bound in cloth, price 4s. 6d.,

THE BOOK of FAMILY PRAYERS; Composed wholly of the Words of Scripture, including Prayers for the Use of Children. By a PRESBYTER of the CHURCH.

London: W. Kent and Co., Paternoster-row.

Now ready, price 1s.,

THE IDEA of CHURCH and STATE: a Sermon Preached on the Morning of Sunday, St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24, 1862; being the Bicentenary Anniversary of the Expulsion of the Two Thousand Nonconformist Ministers in 1662. By a LONDON CURATE.

London: James Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

THE HOMILIST for OCTOBER, price 8d., post free, contains: 1. Homily on Hypocritical Tomb-Building—2. The Passover giving way to the Lord's Supper—3. Elijah and Elisha: a Final Interview between Good Men—4. Soul Enlargement—5. The Voyage of Life—6. "Wandering Stars," or "Unnaturalness"—7. Biblical Criticism: Examples of Errors connected with the Authorised Version of the New Testament—8. The Moral Ruin and Recovery of Man—9. Good Men: their Power and their Weakness—10. Divine Will—11. True Life—12. Literary Notices.

London: Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

THE LEISURE HOUR, No. 563, for Oct. 11, price 1d., contains:—

The Forged Will. Chapters XIII. and XIV.
Balloon Ascents.
Less Frequented Watering-places.
The Astronomer-Royal. With a Portrait.
The Tourist in Ireland. VI. Carrickfergus Castle.
Ledesdale Grange; a Tale of Coal Fields and Corn Fields. Chapter XXVI.
Men I have known: Richard Martin, of Galway.

London: 56, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

THE SUNDAY at HOME, No. 441, for Oct. 11, price 1d., contains:—

Some Passages from the Experience of a Scottish Parish Minister. Chapters I. and II.
The Buried Quarrymen. Chapter II.
Andrew Fuller. With a Portrait.
The Poor Widow.
The Pulpit in the Family—The Fall of the Leaf.
Separated yet United.
Pages for the Young—The Good Servant; Scripture Characters, &c.

Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

HOMŒOPATHY! HOMŒOPATHY! HOMŒOPATHY!

LEATH and ROSS (Chemists by Appointment to the London Homœopathic Hospital), 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street; and 5, St. Paul's-churchyard.

CROUP: its Characteristics, Symptoms, and Treatment by Homœopathic Remedies. A Case containing the Medicines and Guide, 10s. 6d.
Leath and Ross.

CONSTIPATION: its Characteristics, Symptoms, and Treatment by Homœopathic Remedies. A Case containing the Medicines and Guide, 10s. 6d.
Leath and Ross.

INDIGESTION: its Characteristics, Symptoms, and Treatment by Homœopathic Remedies. A Case containing the Medicines and Guide, 10s. 6d.
Leath and Ross.

PILES: their Symptoms and Successful Treatment by Homœopathic Remedies. A Case containing the Medicines and Guide, 10s. 6d.
Leath and Ross.

SEA-SICKNESS: How to Prevent it, by Homœopathic Medicines. A Case containing the Medicines and Guide, 10s. 6d.
Leath and Ross.

RHEUMATISM: its Characteristics, Symptoms, and Treatment by Homœopathic Remedies. A Case containing the Medicines and Guide, 10s. 6d.
Leath and Ross,

TEETHING, Derangements Incidental to; how to Prevent and Cure them by Homœopathic Remedies. A Case containing the Medicines and Guide, 10s. 6d.
Leath and Ross.

TIC-DOULOUREUX or NEURALGIA: its Characteristics, Symptoms, and Treatment by Homœopathic Remedies. A Case containing the Medicines and Guide, 10s. 6d.
Leath and Ross.
N.B. Illustrated Catalogues post free.

Seventeenth Edition, 8vo, cloth, 16s. post free,

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE. By J. LAURIE, M.D. No technicalities. Full directions for the selection and administration of the medicines, specially adapted for the use of families, clergymen, and emigrants. Also,

An EPITOME of the above. Price 5s. Twenty-second Edition.

A Case of Medicines, adapted to the former, price 50s.; to the latter, 30s.

Leath and Ross, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street.

Just published, royal 8vo, half-bound calf, price 25s., post free,

HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS. By C. J. HEMPEL, M.D. Reprinted from the American edition, with additions, and a complete Glossary of Medical Terms, especially compiled for this edition,

Leath and Ross, 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street, and 5, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Just published, royal 8vo, half-bound calf, 7s. 6d. post free,

HOMŒOPATHY—REPERTORY to the MATERIA MEDICA of C. J. HEMPEL, M.D. By W. H. WATTS, M.R.C.S.

Leath and Ross, 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street, and 5, St. Paul's-churchyard.

New Edition, Enlarged, bound, price 1s., free by post,

HOMŒOPATHIC FAMILY GUIDE: containing Plain Directions for the Domestic Treatment of Ordinary Ailments. A Chest of Medicine for this work, price 18s.

Leath and Ross, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street.

Just published, price 1s., free by post,

HOMŒOPATHY; General Complaints. Plain Directions for their Treatment, with Twelve Medicines. A Case of Medicine for this work, price 10s.

Leath and Ross, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street.

8vo, price 1s., free by post,

HOMŒOPATHY, ALLOPATHY, and EXPECTANCY: a Criticism of Sir John Forbes's "Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease;" and an Exposition of Homœopathy. By ROBERT M. THEOBALD, M.A., M.R.C.S. Eng.

Leath and Ross, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

Just published, 96 pp., crown 8vo, price One Shilling,

A VISIT to the COTTON DISTRICTS.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

A SPLENDID GIFT-BOOK.

Now ready, in handsome type and bindings, fscp. 8vo, 500 pages, price 4s. post free,

MILLICENT KENDRICK; or, the Search after Happiness. A Tale. By EMMA JANE WORBOISE, Author of "Keeping Up Appearances," "Lottie Lonsdale," &c. Reprinted from the "Christian World."

Early orders should be given to the Publisher, Mr. John Cording, 31, Paternoster-row.

THE SINNER'S FRIEND. 8vo, large type, 1s., cloth, flush, 1s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 2s.; 16mo, 3d. 363rd Edition, completing nearly Two Millions.

London: Warren Hall and Co., "Caxton Steam Printing-offices," Camden-town; Nisbet; Simpkin; Hamilton; Snow; and all Booksellers.

N.B.—An entirely new Edition of the above has just been issued. Medium 32mo, price 2d.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.